blood, wast the contagion to Europe: there, fed by

the corruption and nastiness that pollute her cities, and the deathly miasma that hover over her

undrained marshes, it abates but little. Cities are almost depopulated—whole countries desolated. Terror reigns among the people, yet the sourge stops not its ravages. Unseen, its course is onward; the waters of the mighty Ocean can-

Is onward; the waters of the mighty Ocean cannot strip it of its virulence, and it reaches our own country. Here, intemperance, filthiness, gluttony, and a host of other causes, add fuel to the flame, and tens of thousands are hurried to the grave. Why are the good sometimes taken, and the wicked spared? We receive benefits from our fellow-men all over the globe, and more disorter from the contraction of the strength of the st

directly from those immediately surrounding us,

and we owethem certain duties in return. If we neglect to instruct them—to point out to them the consequences of their conduct—to treat them as brothers—the penalty will have to be paid. Thus the plague, satisfied with the punishment it has inflicted when the procedure of the p

inflicted upon the poor, the intemperate, the uncleanly, attacks the rich, the temperate, the best

men of society, to warn them that they, too, have siuned. The remedy, then, for the cholers, is ob-vious; and fasting, humiliation, and prayer, until men have altered their conduct, (except for

strength to do so,) is little less than blasphemy. I do not wish to be understood as wishing to detract from the efficacy of humiliation and prayer as means of grace. There are few, perhaps, who value them more. We should pray and be humiliation to the control of the control

ble, for the purpose of asking forgiveness for the sinful manifestation of our passions in times past, and for strength to curb them in future; but not with the expectation of pleasing or altering the will of God, for he cannot change. The rays of

his kindness, love, and mercy, are distributed throughout the universe, and fasting, humiliation,

throughout the universe, and fasting, humiliation, and prayer, enable us to become the recipients of their soul-cheering influence. We fast, and the very act turns our minds to God, and we feel better. We are humble, God is magnified within us. We pray, and we know that it will be answered, for God has given us power to do right.

I have but sketched this great subject, slightly touching some points, and some points omitting. Will not some one, abler than myself, do it justice?

Mariette, August 8, 1840

For the National Era.

Marietta, August 8, 1849.

NEW SERIES.

Periodical Literature and the Cause of Reform-Edazine-Westminster Review-The Eclectic-The resort to reprisals.

when independence of thought and manliness of or Burke, and the ambition of Napoleon, had frightened the isle from its propriety. Tooke had barely escaped the gallows through the courageous eloquence of Erskine. Fox had withdrawn from the contest in despair, and cherished in secret the fires of freedom, to burst forth in happier times.

The only account he could give of himself was, that he remembers reading on, regularly, till he came to the following pathetic description of a drowned tradesman; beyond which he recollects will close this sketch.

The London Quarterly having failed to destroy the influence of the Edinburgh, a less stately and more lively possible.

gether without system, and making up a medley as varied and respectable as a first class weekly newspaper of the present day. The criticisms of books were jejune in the extreme, consisting chiefly of a few smart witticisms, and meager connecting remarks stringing together ample quotations from the work under review. They rarely ventured into deep water on philosophical subjects, and as seldom pushed out upon the tempestuous sea of political discussion. Perhaps one or two journals with the dead of the political discussion.

style and a purer taste, in literature, and to apply philosophical principles and the maxims of truth and humanity to politics, aiming to be the manas to what it should do. Soliciting no quarter, defiant tone broke the spell which held the mind | tionary. of a nation in fetters. Its first number revived the discussion of great political principles. The eye, and stamped the character of the journal. was declared on their inanities and sentimentalities. The new journal was perused with avidity, and produced a sensation in all classes of readers, exciting admiration and envy, love and hatred, defiance and fear. It rapidly obtained a large circulation, steadily rose to the highest position ever attained by any similar publication, reigned supreme in an empire of its own creation for a third of a century, accomplishing vast good min-

gled with no inconsiderable evil. The honor of founding this Review belongs to Sydney Smith. He suggested the idea to Messrs. was always considered a piece of impertinence in England if a man of less than £2,000 or £3,000 a young curate of Salisbury Plain, "driven in stress of politics" into Edinburgh, while on a voyage to Manchester calico printer how to take the Gov-Germany-they, briefless young advocates of the ernment by the beard. In the forty-six years of northern capital. They all subsequently rose to its existence, it has seen the British slave trade eminence; all becoming lords except Smith, who abolished—a devastating European war terminated the Helmann and the Helmann might have been made a lord bishop if he had not been created the prince of jokers. The four adventurers, who met in the eighth or ninth story emancipated—the criminal code humanized—the of Bucoleugh Place, and agreed to start a Review, death penalty circumscribed-the reform bill provided they could get the first number publish- carried, extending the suffrage to half a million of ed on trust, they not having money enough to pay the printer, could not have dreamed that the jour-nal would be eagerly read for half a century, from London to Calcutfa, from the Cape of Good and sunlight let in upon its doings—the common-Hope to the sources of the Mississippi, and that Brougham would become Lord Chancellor of made more accessible to the masses—the daw of libel made endurable—the poor laws Brougham would become Lord Chancellor of made more accessible to the masses—the daw of libel made endurable—the poor laws brought Great Britain, Jeffrey Lord Justice of the high- nearer the verge of modern civilization—the corn Scotland, and Smith Canon of St. Paul's Cathe- to all who can raise a penny—the means of edudral, firing hot shot at Pennsylvanians for not paying interest on a small loan from his surplus and a long catalogue of minor reforms effected,

Did space permit, it might be interesting to atary criticism that spread all around, gave novelty tone of the manifesto. In its infancy, and onward given and received celebrity from its pages. Smith, Jeffrey, Brougham, Murray, Scott, Playfair, Leslie, Brewster, Stewart, Horner, Romilly, crites and oppressors in the church. But candor shadowed by Mackay, would soon come, when must admit, that if it was generally a terror to Mackintosh, Brown, Malthus, Ricardo, Hallam, Hamilton, Hazlitt, McCulloch, Macaulay, Car- evil doers in the name of religion, it was not allyle, Talfourd-and these are but a tithe-have given it their choicest productions, ranging tions of many of these writers have been extractcism of celebrated reviewers on both sides of the

Nor was less zest imparted to its earlier pages

by its enemies that no similar publication dis-played so many rich veins of thought, uttered so NEW SERIES.

Periodical Literature and the Cause of Reform—Edinburgh Review—Its Manifesto—Its Founders—
inburgh Review—Its Manifesto—Its Founders—

played so many acute observations, or arrayed its offspring in such graceful drapery; and they found fault, not so much with the standards set up, or the principles inculcated, as with their alleged unjust Its Contributors—Its Standard and Style of Criti-cism—Its Influence—Grub Street—London Quar cism—Its Influence—Grub Street—London Quarterly Review Started—Political Services of the Edinburgh—Its Ecclesiastical Tone—Sydney Smith—Decline of the Political Influence of the Edinburgh—Blackmood's Magazine—Tait's Mag-Edinburgh—Blackmood's Magazine—Tait's Mag-resort to reprisely

azine—Westminster Review—The Eclectic—The
Weekly Press—Cobbeti's Register—Huw's Examiner—Mr. Fonllanque—Mr. Landor—Douglas
Jerrold—Punch—People's and Howit's Journals—Mr. Howit—Chambers's Journal—Penny
Magazine and Cyclopedia.

In estimating the influences which have coniributed to the cause of Progress and Reform in

ributed to the cause of Progress and Reform in In estimating the influences which have contributed to the cause of Progress and Reform in Great Britain, during the present century, a high place should be assigned to the Edinburgh Re-This celebrated periodical appeared at an era sleep; from which he could not, by any means, be awakened for a great length of time. utterance had almost ceased from the public journals and public councils of the Kingdom. The terrors of the French Revolution had arrested ing the discourse itself to a great distance, the

cret the fires of freedom, to burst forth in happier times.

Previous to 1802, the literary periodicals of Great Britain were mere repositories of miscellanies, relating to art, poetry, letters, and gossip, partly original and partly selected, huddled toresentatives of Warren Hastings, on the one part, bound themselves to furnish papers, and Mr. Gleig, on the other part, bound himself to furnish praise. It is but just to say, that the covenants on both sides have been most faithfully kept; and the

might plead a feeble exception to the general rule; but the mass was weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable.

The Edinburgh appeared. It bounded into the garrats It issued fifty remplets in a circle arms of the control of the standard and the control of the standard and the control of the standard against the invader, worthy of its ancient garrats. It issued fifty remplets in a circle of the control of the con rule; but the mass was weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable.

The Edinburgh appeared. It bounded into the arena without the countenance of birth or station, without the imprimatur of the universities or literary clubs. Its avowed mission was to erect a higher standard of merit, and secure a bolder higher standard of merit, and secure a bolder green grocers. Much evil was mingled with the alone imitated. Ferocity and fire blazed out from the pages of contemporaneous publications. But, they were the rush-light to Vesuvius. At length, ual of the scholar, the monitor of the statesman.

As in its adventit had asked permission of no one

Grub street could muster took the field. Byron to be, so as to its future course it asked no advice had shivered a lance with the Edinburgh. Southey, whose scalp it had mangled, was stung to madness, and vowed vengeance. Scott depromising no favors, its independent bearing and defeat tone broke the spell which held the mind tionary. The great Whig rhinoceros from beyond the Tweed had ravaged the softer landscape of England, and tossed Tory politicians and poets on its horn, for six years, when Brougham's celesplendid diction and searching philosophy of an brated article, on Don Pedro de Cevallos and essay on the causes and consequences of the Spanish affairs, appeared, avowing ultra demo-French Revolution at once arrested the public cratic doctrines. Scott, who had some time before ceased to be a contributor, now ordered his subeye, and stamped the character of the journal.

Pedants in the pulpit, and scribblers of Rosa with Ellis, Southey, Gifford, and others, in re-Matilda verses in printed albums, saw, from other | gard to starting a rival periodical, that should enarticles in the manifesto, that exterminating war counter the spoiler in his own field, and with weapons of like temper and force. The result was the establishment, in 1809, of the Quarterly Review, in London. Its editor was William Gifford; and in boldness, bitterness, dogmatism, and ferocity, he was a full match for any writer in the Edinburgh; though, in comprehension of broad principles and appreciation of the beautiful, in acuteness and originality, he fell below the jour-

nal he was set up to overthrow. But, brilliant as has been the meteoric career of the Edinburgh in the firmament of letters, it is in the department of governmental reform that its greatest and best services have been rendered. Its founder has well said, that at its advent "it ed-the Holy Alliance broken up, and its anointed conspirators brought into contempt—the corpeople—West India and East India slavery abolished—the commercial monopoly of the East Inlaw courts made more accessible to the masses est court of Scotland, Murray Lord Advocate of laws repealed-the post office made subservient established church curtailed in three kingdomsand dignity and intensity imparted to the popular demand for still larger concessions to the protempt to trace the causes of the great power which this periodical exerted over public opinion. The temper of the times when it appeared in respect and powerful support, of the Edinburgh Review. to politics, and the Dead Sea of dulness in liter- These measures gained advantages from the advocacy of the Review, far beyond the intrinsic force of the arguments with which it supported ary criticism that spread all around, gave novelty to an enterprise which proposed to combine the them; as, indeed, did the party of progress whose Punch; political "leaders" for first-class newspahighest literary and scientific excellences, with oracle it was. Its brilliant literary reputation the boldest discussion of public men and affairs, shed a lustre around the most radical political the boldest discussion of public men and affairs.

The execution of the plan came up to the lofty giving them an introduction into the halls of the losophy, and fun, there runs through his writings learned and the saloons of the noble. Its numerous to its maturity, the Edinburgh surrounded itself articles on liberal and general education, especialwith a host of contributors whose names have ly those written by Sydney Smith, are above all And while it impaled bores and charlatans in literature, and scourged quacks and vil-

ways a praise to them that did well. The ecclesiastical and religious tone of the Review, during the first twenty years of its existthrough the fields of politics, finance, jurispru-dence, ethics, science, poetry, art, and letters, in He had a good deal more wit than charity; was all their multiform departments. The contribu- not ashamed to steal his sermons from Taylor, Hooker, and Barrow, that he might save time to shoot sarcasms at Wesley and "the nasty Methodists," and shower ridicule upon Wilberforce and (though far less "religion,") as "The Church of ed and published in separate volumes, which, in dists," and shower ridicule upon Wilberforce and their turn, have challenged the elaborate criti"the patent Christians at Clapham;" and seemed to have little reverence for any part of the Estab-lishment which he defended, except its tithes and its titles. He plead for toleration and emancipation, not so much because Dissenters and Catholics because ability was not always accompanied with deserved them, but to grant them would silence

man. Ah! old Dean Swift humanized; few men have done more to explode error, shame bigotry, and expose abuses, than thou!

One of the main sources of the want of perfect candor and catholicity in this distinguished periodical was, that for years after its establishment its leading contributors were a sort of Mutual Admiration Society—a close corporation of literary Ishmaelites—applauding and defending all within, and despising and denouncing all beyond the pale.

came upon it. It has shared the fate of the Whigs, and of all Quarterlies, as the organs of political opinion. Periodical literature has seen a revoluopinion. Periodical literature has seen a revolu-tion in the public taste. Quarterlies and Monthlies hardly survived the advent of railways. The electric telegraph, which can barely keep pace with the revolutions of parties and states, has made even Weeklies seem stale. The Penny Magazine defies the Quarterly, and the Daily Press rules the hour. But, ten thousand thanks

where the great Whig champion bore sway, to encounter its politics with the lighter weapons of wit and sarcasm, and dispute its mastery in the field of polite letters and criticism. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine entered the lists in 1817. Reckoning among its contributors some of the ripest scholars and rarest wits of the times, it occupies a first place among literary journals, while able partisans sprinkle its pages with the spiciest vindications of ultra Tory politics. During the Reform Bill excitement, Tait's Edinburgh Magazine was sent forth as an antidote to Blackwood. A corps of rare essayists and critics have given it a highly respectable position in the literary world, and its political articles, written with vigor and eloquence, have kept pace with the advancing step

After several unsuccessful attempts had been made to establish a permanent Quarterly journal in London, to support the liberal side in politics,
Mr. Bentham and his disciples started the Westminster Review, in 1824. Leaping into the arena
Chamber of Commerce, and Councelles of State feature of the House of Poers, the abrogation of the Court of Chancery, and a complete remodel-ing and codification of the laws of the realm. Bentham, Bowring, Col. Thompson, and Roebuck, have been among its favorite political contributors, and many of its literary articles have been of a high order. Carlyle has published in it several characteristic essays. It exhibits more courage and soul than any of its contemporaries, and is the most democratic Quarterly in the Kingdom. The Eclectic Review, a periodical devoted rather to ecclesiastical reforms, though it indulges in literature and politics, has, under the control of Dr. Price, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, rendered good service in the cause of philanthro-Robert Hall and John Foster, names familiar to scholars and divines in both hemispheres,

used to contribute to its pages.

But, it is not the Quarterly and the Monthly that originate and guide public opinion. At best, they but follow in its wake. The Weekly and the Daily trace the channels in which its currents flow. And here we are launched upon an ocean of periodical literature. From the days of Wilkes's North Briton," down to those of Punch's "Cha rivari," a constantly swelling mass of newspapers has borne the cause of the People forward from triumph to triumph. Confining our view to those standing out of the mass, on peculiar and independent ground, the eye is at once attracted by The Register and The Examiner—the greates of their class. The former was founded by William Cobbett, the latter by Leigh Hunt; the one uttering the discontents of the lower class of radicals, the other reflecting the opinions of the higher. Of Cobbett's writings I have already

The Examiner was established in 1809. It dis played a much higher order of literary talent than The Register, but was equally radical in politics, and scarcely less violent in its attacks on public men and institutions. Hunt was repeatedly prosecuted by the Government, and lay two years in prison for a libel on that decoction of treachery and lechery, the Prince of Wales. While in jail, he composed some of his best poems. The Examiner has always displayed marked ability and brilliancy, both in its political and literary departments. While under the editorship of Mr. Fonblanque, a writer of extraordinary vigor and taste, it ordinarily produced political articles executed in a style that would have adorned the Edinburgh Review, while their doctrines were congenial to the progressive genius of the times Among its frequent contributors is the intrepid proud, humane, eccentric Walter Savage Landon a poet of keen sensibilities, an ardent lover of Latterly, the reformatory tone of The Examiner is somewhat modified, but it maintains its place in the front rank of the weekly literary and po-

written successful melodramas, comedies, and farces, for the theatres; brilliant essays for the classic Blackwood; humorous and serious tales pers; besides essays, sketches, criticisms, and "articles" without number for the million. a large vein of unadulterated humanity, which gives life and heart to the whole. He wages holy war against fustian literature, sham statesma ship, sectarian cant, legalized injustice, and titled tyranny. If England's periodical writers were of his temper and mettle, the good time, fore-

"The pen shall supersede the sword, And right, not might, shall be the lord." Having unexpectedly fallen upon Punch, in connection with Mr. Jerrold, I will say that that eccentric person deserves honorable mention among English Reformers. His unparalleled wit is tempered with love to mankind; his sympathies are with the million; and he displays in his week-

candor, and attacks upon distinguished authors and statesmen were no less fierce than assaults upon popular works and venerable institutions. Persons and principles were alike mixed in the Review always contended for religious freedom, and, when need be, was as hearty in its assaults upon the mitre of the primate, and its ridi-

its leading contributors were a sort of Mutual Admiration Society—a close corporation of literary Ishmaelites—applauding and defending all within, and despising and denouncing all beyond the pale.

As a political journal, the influence of the Edinburgh Review has, to a great extent, passed away. Its power and glory culminated during the administration of Earl Grey. Till then, it shone in unrivalled splendor, pouring its beams in the path of progress, and shedding more light around the footsteps of reform than all other like sources combined. Other luminaries, fresher in their rising, and reflecting the opinions of the awakened mind of England, have dimmed its fires. It has a higher order, as those of the Chambers, and it subsequently issued two weekly periodicals, the Penny Magazine and the Penny Cyclopedia, filled with entertaining knowledge, which circulated by thousands through all the workshops of the kingdom, and have found their way to the lawred risk and the laboring near an this side of the kingdom, and have found their way to the learned, rich, and the laboring poor on this side of the ocean. These publications imparted to the common mind of England that knowledge which is power, and, in conjunction with the political press, taught the people the nature and value of their rights, and inspired them with courage to demand and defend them.

So much for periodical literature. Another department of the country of the force of the country of the covernment against its other errors. As a historian and as a statesman, as a philosopher and as a man, I shall always sustain peace, with the Government, or against it. War is nothing else than wholesale murder, and wholesale murder is not progress.

So much for periodical literature. Another department of English letters, more strictly deserving the name of "Literature," which has rendered powerful aid to the cause of political reform during the present century, will be noticed in another number. H. B. S.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, August 3, 1849.

MR. EDITOR: I propose to send you a few letters Frenchmen engaged in the movement, are BER-RILLE, BOUVET, COQUEREL, and VICTOR HUGO, members of the National Assembly; LIANCOURT, President, and CARNOT, Vice President of the "CHRISTIAN MORALS SOCIETY;" CORMENIN, COUN-Chamber of Commerce, and Counsellor of State

CONGRESS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE. SESSION OF 1849, AT PARIS.—PROGRAMME. The session of the Congress of Universal Peace of 1849 will take place at Paris, on the 22d, 23d,

and 24th of August. At the commencement of the first sittings, and under the Presidency of a member of the Committee, a list of the members of the Congress who are present, and of those who adhere, will be read; also, a succinct account of the adhesions.

It will then proceed to the nomination of the President of the Congress, the Vice Presidents, and the Secretaries; also, to the adoption of the regulations recommended by the Committee.

The Congress will hear the report on the pub-

lic competition for the prize offered by the Anglo American Societies, for the best essay upon this proposition, "That an Appeal to Arms for the determination of International differences is a usage condemned at once by all religion, by rea son, by justice, by humanity, and the interests of the people." The award has been decided by a Commission of the Royal Academy of the Sciension of the Royal Academy of the Sciences, Learning, and the Fine Arts, of Belgium

hosen from among themselves. The general discussion will then open upon a series of resolutions proposed by the Provisional Committee, and will relate— To a settlement of National differences by

To the calling of a Congress of the Nations at an early period, for the purpose of revising the Code of International relations; To the necessity of a general Disarmament, to

progressive and simultaneous: higher. Of Cobbett's writings I have already spoken at considerable length. He was the best exponent of the wrongs, prejudices, and hates, of the subterranean strata of English society, that has ever appeared—

ies of measures, both political and economic; such as the development of the means of communication, the extension of postal improvements, the reduction of the public expenses, universal reform, the increase of Peace Societies, the advanced of moral instruction and education, the moulding of public tuition so that it may accord with the public necessities, a uniformity in the

oinage, measures, &c., &c.
The speakers will not be allowed a discussion The speakers will not be allowed a discussion in favor of War. Every one will take part in the Congress on this admitted principle, that an appeal to Arms for the settlement of International Congress on this admitted principle, that an appeal to Arms for the settlement of International differences is condemned alike by religion, by philosophy, and by moral and political economy; that is, that it is contrary to all the interests of humanity. The Committee of the Congress will humanity. The Committee of the Congress will permit a discussion only upon the means of abolishing War, and of substituting for that barbarous usage rational methods for the termination of is the moderate Reformer, because he is such a rous usage, rational methods for the termination of differences among the nations.

THE INVITATION. Paris, July 20, 1849.

lemnity, in which we are assembling all who Belonging to the same general class as the Examiner, are the various periodicals that have borne the name of Douglas Jerrold. Mr. Jerrold has

We should be happy if you felt disposed to unite with us in this demonstration. Whether now on this side the Atlantic. Rev. Mr. Allen,

The cards for members of the Congress will be ready for distribution at the same place, from ten o'clock in the morning to five in the afternoon of the 21st of August, and from eight to ten o'clock gone to "drum up recruits" in Germany. He in the morning of the 22d. Be pleased, sir, to accept the assurance of our

high regards, (Signed)
THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. there. Last week they were invited to the monthly dinner of the Societé de Economie Poli-Free Trade party Mr. Richards has given the to the National Era. following sketch of the meeting:

(though far less "religion,") as "The Church of England Quarterly Review," the organ of high church Toryism. Punch is too much of a man to send Mr. Shore to prison, or to excommunicate Mr. Noel.

The People's Journal and Howitt's Journal are successful attempts to mingle tasteful literary essays with radical political disquisitions, and bring them within the reach of every-day men of business and toil. Though many rare men contribused in the interest of the meeting.

"They received us with great distinction; and after dinner M. Horace Say formally introduced us to the company, and said, that though they had before them for that day's discussion a question of great public importance, on the principle of Government assistance to labor, &c., yet he proposed that they should lay that aside, and turn their attention to the object which had brought us to Paris, viz: the Congress of Peace. This

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite Old Fellows Hall.

Two dollars per assembly in a district of the Hierary Tamerlane. In the department of Hierary criticism, its estandard was just, lofty, or capricious, according to its fancy; its distinct of the second of the starched flummery of the bench of bishops, as of ranters and patent Christians. Sydny Smith hated tyrancy, but he loved money; he was a human eman, and on ascetic or biggit. However, he was a human eman, and on ascetic or biggit. The was a human eman, and on a section of biggin and believe production. The was a human eman, and on a section by the hours of the paper of or publication and the matter was taken up the hours of the paper of or publication, and the remarkaheability and believe not only the paper of or publication and the remarkaheability and believe not only the paper of or publication, and the remarkaheability and believe not only the paper of or publication of the paper of the Assembly, by M. Basitat, the paper of the Assembly, by M. Basitat, the paper of the paper of

which this philosophy would make prevail in the world, is Peace! the extinction of animosity between people and people; the brotherhood of nations. We are marching in that direction. We

progress.

"* * * * If you ask, what is that moral power which will bend the Government to the national will, I will answer—it is the sovereignty national will, I will answer—it is the sovereignty of ideas, it is the royalty of mind, it is the republic—the true republic of intelligence! In one word, it is opinion. That modern power, of which the very name was unknown to antiquity, gentlemen, was born on the same day when that Guttembergian, whom I have called the mechanician of the new world, invented, by means of printing, the indefinite multiplication and communication of human thought and reason. That incompressi-

written thus:

"C'est le verbe pur du Calvaire, Non tel qu'en terrestres accens L'echo lointain du sanctuaire En laissa fuir le divin sens, Mais, tel qu'en ses veilles divines Le front du couronne d'épines B'illuminait d'un jour soudain : Ceil incarné dans la parole, Dieu dont chaque homme est le symbole, e songe du Christ au jardin.

Cette loi qui dit a tous Frere, A brisé ces divisions Qui separaient les fils du Père Semblable au métal de Corinthe Qui, perdant la forme et l'empreinte Du sol ou du rocher natal Quand sa lave fut refroidie. Fut fondu dans un seul metal!

"La guerre, ce grand suicide, Ce meurtre impie a mille bras, Ne feconde plus d'homicide Ce sol engraissé de trépas. Leur soif de morts est assouvie : Sève de pourpre de la vie L'homme a sacré le sang humain Il sait que Dieu compte ses gouttes. Et vangeur les retrouve toutes Ou dans la veine-ou sur la main.

Lord Palmerston, by the way, has recently expressed some rather remarkable sentiments for his worship, on this question of moral and "mental" power. Hear him, upon the Hungary ques-

"Opinions, if they are founded in truth and ustice, will in the end prevail against the bayonets of the infantry, the fire of artillery, and the charges of cavalry. Therefore, I say, that, armed by opinion, if that opinion is pronounced with truth and justice, we are indeed strong, and in the end likely to make our opinions prevail; and I think that what is happening on the whole surface of the Continent of Europe is a proof that this expression of mine is a truth. Why, for a great many years the Governments of Europe imagined they could keep down opinion by force of arms, and that by obstructing progressive im-provement they would prevent that extremity of reform, the increase of Peace Societies, the advancement of moral instruction and education, the moulding of public tuition so that it may accord with the public necessities, a uniformity in the coinage, measures, &c., &e. not concern us, and of affronting nations and Govities would have been avoided. Those very Gov ernments that used to say, 'The man we hate, the man we have to fear, is the moderate Reformer we care not for your violent Radical, who proplausible man that it is difficult to persuade people that his counsels would lead to extreme conequences-therefore let us keep off, of all men, the moderate Reformer, and let us prevent the Sir: The Congress of the friends of Universal Peace, which assembled in 1848 at Brussels, will meet this year at Paris, on the 22d of August Those Governments, those Powers of Europe, have at last learned the truth of the opinion ex-We have the honor of inviting you to this so-mity, in which we are assembling all who checked improvement because it is innovation, think that it is more than ever necessary to unite | will one day or other be compelled to accept in But, I am getting to be desultory. I should fifteen American Delegates to the Peace Congress

they could not break these laws, this is my answer-it could not be so, and freedom of will remain; and freedom of will is necessary to make a have written before, that there are no less than you at once accord with our invitation, or may be able only to give a simple assent to our object, or one sustained by reasons, or whether in any other form you may think proper to answer, we solicit an early reply, addressed to the Secretary of the Peace Congress at Paris, 9, Rue Saint of Oberlin, Ohio, is here in London, as also is of Mr. Bibb's Narrative, I deem it intorest in the auman constitution. We all have power to obey this law, or to break it. If we obey, experience teaches that we will be healthy, cheerful, happy. If we violate it, an injury to our constitution will result, and that source should be made public.

In the Atlantic, Rev. Mr. Allen, of Northfield, Massachusetts; Rev. Cyrus Pierce, of West Newton, Massachusetts; and Rev. Dr. Allen, of the same State, left London on the 1st, for Belgium and the Rhine. President Mahan, of the Eace Congress at Paris, 9, Rue Saint of Oberlin, Ohio, is here in London, as also is break it. If we obey, experience teaches that we will be healthy, cheerful, happy. If we violate it, an injury to our constitution will result, and that injury will be in proportion to the extent of one time from you may think proper to answer, we soll with a proportion to the extent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the same of the remaindent of the same of the remaindent of the same of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the same of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the same of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the remaindent of the same of the remaindent of the of the Peace Congress at Paris, 9, Rue Saint of Oberlin, Ohio, is here in London, as also is break it? Because reason would not have been satisfied thus to have had her sphere contracted, Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, with some others.

Letters have been received since this letter was and man would have been rendered less happy commenced, announcing that Mr. Burritt had than he is. Tell a child he must not look over makes a good "corporal" in that service.

Mr. Burritt's energy and perseverance that such as well as in everything else he has done for us. Mr. Richards, of the London Society, and Eli- an institution as a Congress of Peace is thought What course does this view indicate towards ex hu Burritt, are in Paris, to confer with the friends possible, at this time. The Congress at Brussels, which was his child, opened a new era in the Peace Movement—an era of hope, and faith, and he sees is seated, and applies his remedies accord tique, where they were met by the leaders of the labor, and love. I commend it, and all its facts, ingly. And in the same rational manner should TAVISTICK.

P.S.—I have just received the following amended list of American Delegates, now on this side the ocean:

| Act that evil exists, proves that somewhere; and, instead of calling upon God to stay his vengeance, to calm his anger, I would, in all the earnestness of

For the National Era. SONG OF BROTHERHOOD.

BY S. D. ANDERSON.

Brothers, sing! the chains are broken, Hear the anthem, see the token, Man's great heart at length has spoken— Hear it, Brothers, hear! Listen to its songs of gladness. Hark! from thrones and altars falling, Hark! from bondage spirit-galling, Freedom's voice is loudly calling— Hear it, Brothers, hear! Liberty is in each breathing.

Noble hearts to life are waking, 'Neath the sunlight proudly breaking, Error's troops are meanly quaking—Hear it. Brothers, hear!
Look, and see the day is dawning.

All around old things are dying, Force and fraud interror flying, Whilst for light the world is crying— Hear it, Brothers, hear! Loud as tones of winter's tempest. Hark! a voice across the water, From each stricken son and daughter, Mid the famine and the slaughter— Hear it, Brothers, hear! They are talking too of freedom.

On the mountains they are telling Thoughts that now in secret welling, Soon will like a torrent swelling, Hear it, Brothers, hear! Overleap each wrongful barrier. Men are speaking to each other, As to brother speaks a brother, Breathing thoughts they cannot smother-Hear it, Brothers, hear! For it tells you light is coming.

From that land where year on year, Heard the lash and saw the tear, Do some rays of light appear? Hear it, Brothers, hear!

On then, Brothers, with your armor, Heed ye not the siren charmer, See the battle wages warmer— Hear it, Brothers hear! Join your comrades in the contest Philadelphia, Pa.

For the National Era. THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION—THE PENAL LAW.

To-day, much of the secular business through-THE POPULAR SIDE. Let any person for a moment enter the political arena, (and it is the duty of every citizen to do so when the free institutions of the country or the liberties of his fellow-men are in danger,) and witness the tactics of the members of the two great political parties, and he will be surprised to MR. Editor: I propose to send you a few letters from London. How few, remains to be seen. The spirit does not often move. I shall not write what you can as well copy from the daily papers, but such things as might otherwise escape your eye. I such things as might otherwise escape your eye. I such now, my attention is much taken up with matters connected with the forthcoming "Concienes of Peace." It is to convene in Paris on the 22d instant. The preliminary arrangements are on a grand scale, and seem to foreshadow a great concasion. The Chairman of the French Committee of Organization is Lamartine, who enters into the office, or the scaling is the conceined with all the freshness and enthusiasm of his poetic nature. Among other distinguished for his poetic nature of God, for it hink, to be in him does not refine the middle of the movement, are Bar-tick for his communication of the word his word. Now, this very set his seek how extensively, among those who are mere politician and the militions that bow their heads in humiliation this day, there are but few which militions that bow their heads in humiliation this day, there are but few which militio tematic ignorance and imbrutement of the masses. In the other scale we will put, gentlemen, that most impalpable and imponderable of all the things which God has created—Light!"

These, Mr. Editor, are the sentiments you would expect from a man who, long before, had else he cannot be a spiritual, eternal, self-existent being. Because, if these are attributes of his, he confer no honor. being. Because, if these are attributes of his, he must exist in a state of oneness—his will must constitute his individuality, and as soon as that is changed, his identity is lost, and he is no longer the same being. God cannot both love and hate. If he is God when he loves, when he hates he is God no longer, "for a change of purpose is a change of person, when there is no animal nature to create person, when there is no animal nature to create and suffer that change?" The Scriptures confirm Politicians of this description would go for person, when there is no animal nature to create and suffer that change." The Scriptures confirm this—"God is love," and in God "is no variableness, neither shadow of turning;" so that we are compelled to seek some other cause for evil than the wrath of an offended Deity. Besides, it makes God guilty of causing suffering to some of his creatures, for the purpose of doing good to others—a thing unjustifiable even in man—a motive which could never find place in the pure atmosphere of Heaven. True, the fearful pestilence sweeps over the nations, leaving behind a sad story of its might. The innocent infant is snatched from its mother's arms; men in the prime and vigor of life are cut down; and the aged patriarch, as he leans upon his staff, is ruthlessly seized, and rudely thrust out of life. And seeing this, and either not trying or not caring to account for it, wishing to attribute all things to the Deity, and

rudely thrust out of life. And seeing this, and either not trying or not caring to account for it, wishing to attribute all things to the Deity, and still not liking to accuse him directly with being the cause of evil, many have endeavored to extricate themselves from the difficulty by making God the cause of evil, but at the same time coupling it with the injunction that he would bring good out with the injunction that he would bring good out of the world—at the numbers enrolled under the banner of virtue, of right, of humanity, of civilization, and then at the host guilty of crime, of wrong, of oppression, of perpetuating barbarism—at Christendom, with its constant progress, its approximation to a better state, a happier existence—and then at heathendom, with its idols of wood and stone, its strifes, and the banner of virtue, of right, of humanity, of civilization, and then at the host guilty of crime, of wrong, of oppression, of perpetuating barbarism—at Christendom, with its constant progress, its approximation to a better state, a happier existence—and then at heathendom, with its idols of wood and stone, its strifes, and the banner of virtue, of right, of humanity, of civilization, and then at the host guilty of crime, of wrong, of oppression, of perpetuating barbarism—at Christendom, with its constant progress, its approximation to a better state, a happier existence—and then at heathendom, with its idols of wood and stone, its strifes, and the barbarism—at Christendom, with its idols of wood and stone, its strifes, and the barbarism and the barbarism and the barbarism and the barbarism. with the injunction that he would bring good out of evil—that he did it to warn those who survived to sin no more. When asked for reasons why the best and most useful are off-times taken, and the wicked suffered to live and flourish, this answer is given—The ways of God are inserutable and mysterious. This view is liable to several very strong objections. It throws the responsibility of the consequences of the sin and wickedness of man upon the Deity, which justly belongs to man himself. It involves God's moral government here in a mystery which was never intended to exist. It maintains a doctrine directly adverse to ist. It maintains a doctrine directly adverse to that which teaches that the virtuous are rewarded and the vicious punished; and seeing this, it attempts to vindicate the justice of God by supposing that he will make up in a future world for the imperfection that exists in this. Thus it leads to erroneous notions of the character of the Deity, and the practical conduct formed thereupon cannot fail also to be erroneous. Here, indeed, we may find a reason why so many defend waror cannot fail also to be erroneous. Here, indeed, we may find a reason why so many defend war—so many apologize for slavery. They consider them instruments in the hands of God to accomplish some future good, and therefore they fold their arms, and allow vice and wickedness to roll onward unchecked. This course is the proper one, if the character of the Divine government is as they suppose; but it strikes at the foundation of all reasoning. If so, "like causes do not produce to those who falter not, who enrol their names ever to remain on Virtue's side, who gloriously strive to make of earth a heaven below, preparatory to an existence in a heaven above.

In the right, there is a moral power which bars, nor chains, nor dungeons, nor party barriers, can withstand. In adversity, strength is gathered for the decisive issue, for withstanding the temptations, the blandishments of the hour of triumph.

are the consequence. Hence the origin of evil.

If it be asked, why were not men created so that

yon precipice, his desire to do so is increased.

isting evils? The physician, when called to visit a sick person, first endeavors to ascertain what

part is affected, where the cause of the symptoms

we proceed in regard to evil in general. The fact that evil exists, proves that the law has been

all reasoning. If so, "like causes do not produce like effects," nor can we "judge a tree by its fruit." There is no sin that we may not consider

The political revolutions, the constant and ac-

fruit." There is no sin that we may not consider in the same light, and therefore is all our preaching vain. But God does not "do wrong that good may come," nor does he do wrong at all. Evil exists, but it is not of his creation. God is omniscient. He foreknew everything that would take place in the wide universe, even the smallest action. God is omnipotent. He provided laws, firm and immutable, for the government of matter in all its forms—mind, in all its manifestations. Man was created endowed with intellect fitted to com-

was created, endowed with intellect fitted to comprehend those laws. To render him more happy, his will was left free. Having known the laws, he islands of the sea, it is wafted abroad upon every slands of the sea, it is wafted abroad upon every could either obey or disobey them. Pleasure was the reward of obedience, and pain of disobedience. Certain will be the triumph of Freedom—as certhe reward of obedience, and pain of disobedience.

Certain will be the triumph of Freedom—as of Man has chosen to disobey, and vice and misery tain, and greater, will be the triumph of Peace.

New Hampshire, July 18, 1849. DETROIT, July 27, 1849. DEAR SIR: Mr. Bibb has just shown me the following letter from Gerrit Smith, Esq., which rational being happy. An illustration: To be temperate is a law written in the human constitu-

> ferings while in Slavery, than is contained in the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the truth of it, and in the letters accompanying the same, it could be found in his unblemished reputation for candor and sincerity that he has

Take him to the edge, and show him the dansuration of solid solid

Yours, truly, S. M. Holmes.

PETERBORO, July 17, 1849. DEAR SIR: I have just read your deeply ineresting Narrative. I would that every reader the nation and in the world might read it What a horrible thing Slavery is, in the light of your Narrative. And your Narrative is true; for I know you to be a man of integrity.

With great regard, your friend,

THE CHRONOTYPE says that only some ten or Elihu Burritt, Philip Berry, Cyrus Pierce, Rev. W. Allen, Rev. J. Allen, Albert Brown, Rev. w. Allen, Rev. J. Allen, Albert Brown, Rev. W. Elihu Burritt, Philip Berry, Cyrus Pierce, conduct which was bringing disease and death upon themselves and their fellow-men, and live in Father Mathew, but it has already produced a J. F. Clarke, Rev. E. Davis, F. A. White, Henry Clapp, jun, and George Sumner, of Massachusetts.

W. H. Hurlburt, of South Carolina.

Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, of New York.

President Mahan and W. Hill, of Oberlin, O. More are expected by next steamer.

In the meselves and their fellow-men, and live in obedience to the laws of their Maker. The pessed as datate of things in Boston. The police court itlence, originating, perhaps, in the poorly cultivated, badly drained, over-populated regions of Asia—among a people filthy and guilty of all kinds of immoral conduct—rising from this hotbed of impurity, it poisons the air; and the winds, designed to fan the heated brow and purify the

THE TERMS.

extract from the "Terms" of the Era: "Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending

stwo NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five A subscriber sends us five dollars for three new subscribers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the proposition Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends us three new subscribers on the same terms, presuming that we will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between these cases, and those in which subscribers pay their moneys to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to

We hope each subscriber, as his subscription runs out, will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secure two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for five

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 23, 1849.

MENOTICE.

act as agent or receive subscriptions for the Era. | culated to convey erroneous impressions.]

JANNIE Jones and other contributors will receive attention when the editor, who has left Washington for a little recreation, shall have

POSTPONEMENT.

DR. BAILEY: I regret to state that serious indisposition, added to the pressure of a prior en-gagement, will debar me from the pleasure of eting your renders in the Era this week. Very soon, however, I hope to enjoy that honor.

Respectfully, yours, EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH. August 21, 1849.

The Wisconsin Free Democrat, of the 8th inst. paper called the Mineral Point Tribune. We are also indebted to the True Democrat for the publication of the Prospectus of the Era by way of highly commendatory of it as a means of cure for cation of the Prospectus of the Era, by way of vindicating our motives and principles before the good people of Wisconsin.

THE ROME CONVENTIONS.

It will be seen, by reference to another column, that the Conventions of the Free Soil and Hunker parties of New York, at Rome, in that State. have failed to agree upon terms of union. We confess that we had not been sanguine of success in the attempt at union. The leaders of the Hunkers are too deeply committed to the doctrines of the Nicholson Letter, to make an open recantation; and the Free-Soilers, we are proud to say, would listen to no proposition for compromising principle. The rank and file of the Hunkers are, doubtless, sound upon the subject of slavery, and, unless we mistake the signs of the times, they will abandon their leaders, whose pride of consistency prevented them from receding from their unfortunate position. On the whole, we shall indulge few regrets over the failure to compromise.

AMENDMENTS.

tors, changing the term of office from six to four stant purgation. Are they quacks? years .- Prospectus of the National Era.

mes of importance, if not the sole ones that need | ceiving accessions in these modes. to be made. We say we think strange, because The "regular" physician who understands any Senators by electors and Legislatures, instead of by the people directly, is an evil in the Constitution that ought hardly to be mentioned, so long as then, cannot the Era propose amendments of such vital importance? They must be made ere the public opinion is incalculable, and the presumption is, that the patrons of the paper are generally approvers of the editor's sentiments and course. Not one of his thirty thousand readers, to our of the paper. Kentucky may hold Conventions lightened spirit of the true reformer. to amend her Constitution, Ohio may take measures for the amendment of hers, other States may peaceably amend theirs, as some have done, and to human liberty, and a thousand fold more wicked, than those parts which the Era proposes to amend .- Cunard (O.) Free Press.

The clause of the Constitution relating to "slave representation," we do not regard as implying any sanction of slavery, or as securing any advantage to the South. On the contrary, it reduces the representation of every State holding slaves, in the ratio of two-fifths of that class of reason for a partial political disability.

The provision of the Constitution in relation is, in our opinion, wrong in principle, and unsound in policy. It is repugnant to Freedom and Humanity; and, besides, viewed on the low ground adjuvant to those he is accustomed to use, why the slaveholder, while it is a source of constant or Hydropathist yield himself up to the control of

ment in respect to this provision. The Free Press | liberal mind, he will even lay Quackery itself unshould have asked an explanation, before passing | der contribution. sentence. There is no sectional interest arrayed against the amendments we propose, and they are gredients in certain proportions, and its efficlearly within the limits of possibility, if not | cacy in cases of sudden croup has been so freprobability. On the question of slavery, however, | quently demonstrated, that the profession will the States are equally divided. But it requires admit of the omission of not a single ingrethree-fourths (say twenty-three) of the States to | dient, or the variation of a single proportion. The insure the success of any amendment. It is original compounder of it believed it a real speeight slave States, as well as that of all the free | a priori reason why this mixture should be comtive clause can be carried. This will be imprac- proportions, to secure the desired effect? The ticable until these eight States (or more, should remedy is purely empirical. Again: No combinahave abolished slavery. Instead, then, of propos- | will produce precisely the same effects as are proto seek what is plainly attainable-submit such | der. Can any theoretical reason be assigned for facts, arguments, and appeals to the public mind, this? The remedy, we all know, is purely empithe Constitution, we shall not find fault with it. | professional men) of peculiar sanative virtues?

make out to sustain itself at all.

lishment, so that they might be devoted to other | certainly cure fever and ague than his-Calomel | gress than Hilliard and Greeley. objects connected with the Anti-Slavery cause; and Quinine, why should he not use it? He themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by and, since then, have engaged contributions for knows its power in precisely the same way that multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for its columns, which alone cost every year more, we he knows the potency of Quinine—by experiment. Julian, Free Democrat, in Indiana, is a calamity. presume, than the whole expense of printing the | The Cholagogue is an empirical remedy—but so is | Nor are the Free Democrats of Indiana voting Free Press for the same time, including paper, Dover's Powder—so is Coxe's Hive Sirup—so is for an Anti-Slavery Democrat in preference to editing, &c. We say this not invidiously, for the Peruvian bark itself, whose virtues were first dis- Dunn, a pro-slavery Whig, responsible for the Free Press is an excellent paper, and is doing a covered by accident. good work, but we wish our readers to understand | While we thus plead for liberality, common | ualist and Extensionist," in Kentucky. that, if the patronage of the Era be liberal, its sense, for the first principles of the Healing Art, We hope the friends of Liberty and Reform, as he can afford to make the paper useful and the quack medicines sold throughout the country. the men who will best represent their views, withagreeable to them, and an efficient advocate of the Osgood's Indian Cholagogue is a peculiar combination out the slightest reference to old party names, cause of Human Rights. The reader must par- tion, prepared, we understand, by a "regularly prejudices, or considerations. Mr. Glister, who, we are informed, has been don these personal allusions. They are extorted bred medical man," but its composition is kept a travelling through the State of Indiana, collecting from us by the remarks of the Free Press, and secret. This is the only objection to it, and it is subscriptions for this paper, is not authorized to similar remarks in one or two other journals, calone which, in ordinary cases, should condemn any

MEDICAL QUACKERY-THE LAW OF PRO-GRESS.

WADSWORTH, OHIO, May 31, 1849.

Wadsworth, Ohio, May 31, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era:
I have always understood you to have been a regularly bred medical man; but if you are not, what I have to say will not be appropriate, and you will please lay it aside. If you do belong to the profession, it is incumbent on you to do nothing derogatory to the character of a well-bred and courteous medical gentleman; and although, as editor of the Era, you occupy another department of science, yet being known as a member of the Faculty, what you may do or say as editor, may Faculty, what you may do or say, as editor, may have an important bearing upon the character of the medical profession, of which you are thus, to has conferred a favor upon the editor and propri-etor of the National Era, by exposing some false. And hence it was, with pain, that I observed in etor of the National Era, by exposing some false and slanderous imputations east upon him by a Institute's a reference, at its close, "Application to

> Now, when Quackery puts forth so many pre tensions, it becomes the profession to stand aloof from all things which have a tendency to give "aid or encouragement" to it, for I regard it as professional "treason," as much as giving "aid and comfort to an enemy" is political treason. And I cannot help regarding the claims of Hydropathy to be as groundless as Homeopathy or Thompso-nianism, or any other of the numerous species of Quackery with which our country is peculiarly infested. In proof, I have only room to refer you to a work written by a Dr. Shew, on Hydropathy, in which he says it [i.e., Hydropathy] will cure all the curable diseases, and will greatly mitigate The following paragraphs.

Is not that Quackery?

I am yours respectfully, GEORGE K. PARDEE, M. D. Although "a regularly bred medical man," we have outlived (we hope) all our professional pride have outlived (we hope) all our professional pride and prejudice. Every physician knows that there is too much quackery in the profession, as well as out of it. It does not follow, that because a man has received a piece of parchment called a Diploma, from a regular College, that he is infallible ma, from a regular College, that he is infallible ed against the Gag-Rule, and against the Slavery-in judgment or incapable of imposture; nor is the Extension Resolutions passed by the last Legislaabsence of such a Diploma, and the adoption of a ture, (but how the Free Soil 'Globe' exults at his different code of practice by other practitioners of We hold that the Federal Constitution ought | the healing art, prima facie evidence of quackery. to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the people, directly, and omel; others, who denounce bloodletting; others, to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further deal largely in cold water or hydrogathy; others, who deal largely in cold water, or hydropathy; othamended so as to give to the people of the several States the election of their United States Sena-ers, who have treated almost all ailments by con-

The medical profession is not an exact science-Important as are those two amendments proposed by the Era, it is somewhat strange that an editor, who once took so high a stand in favor of the right, cannot see the necessity of or have the moral courage to propose other and far more important amendments to the Federal Constitution. The virtues of some potent medicines have been revealed by accident. Analogy and experiments of the National Era.

The medical profession is not an exact science—this foot of these people to be allowed upon observation and experiment, and Newton Lane, who also show the condition of these people to be allowed upon observation and experiment, and Newton Lane, who also show the condition of these people to be allowed upon observation and experiment of the special striction. The wirtless as are those two amendments proposed by the Era, it is somewhat strange that an end therefore progressive. Its profession is not an exact science—this science and Newton Lane, who also profession is not an exact science—this science and Newton Lane, who also show the condition of these people to be allowed upon observation and experiment, and Newton Lane, who also show the condition of these people to the slavery high horse, has beaten Humpowide a remedy for it, that the only and stigmatized in the Louisville of the Slavery high horse, has beaten Humpowide a remedy for it, that the or flow white the strange that and therefore progressive. It is not show the condition of these people to be allowed upon observation and Newton Lane, who also show the condition of these people to be allowed upon observation and Newton Lane, who also the threefore progressive. It is not show the condition of these people to he allowed upon observation and Newton Lane, who also the threefore progressive. It is not show the condition of these people to be allowed upon observation of these people to all the followed upon observation of these people to all the followed upon observation of these people to all the followed upon observation of the sevent the or can be the form of The extract which we give above is from the been revealed by accident. Analogy and experi-Prospectus of the Era for 1840. Finding it in so important a position, we infer that the editor regards the two proposed amendments as the only others. The "Materia Medica" is constantly retion. That was about the last victory of that par-

Dr. Bailey regards the Constitution as pro-slavery | thing about the foundation and growth of his art, in several of its parts. That its compromises, especially the slave representation and fugitive clauses, are strong props to the system of slavery it is recommended by one of the uninitiated, or clauses, are strong props to the system of slavery in the States, no one can successfully deny. And yet Dr. Bailey knows, and has often said, that knows too well his own ignorance of the real nather this will answer pretty nearly the same end. Two that system is the principal cause of all our national difficulties, and is of greater magnitude than any other national evil. Before it, all other wrongs done to man sink into comparative in-significance. The election of Presidents and and without fair examination any new doctrine concerning diseases, any new remedy, with probable evidence in its favor. And he is too familiar the monster evil of slavery is sanctioned by that fundamental law, and rules the nation. Why, posture, to accept new theories or specifics without subjecting them to the most rigid scrutiny.

nation can flourish and enjoy the smiles of Providence under that Federal Compact. Then, why not propose them at once? We would not probably pathy with the sarcasm and denunciation directnotice this inconsistency and wrong, were it not that the Era is the political and moral guide to so the haughty contempt manifested by them for than four in the next. many thousands. The editor is now growing wealthy by the popularity of the paper, whose circulation is now second in extent to very few in the United States. Its influence in moulding erto, has contributed much to our knowledge of trade in Washington. He was not denounced for violation, and of modes of preventing or curing knowledge, has ever dissented from this position sufficiency of the novice, than of the candid, en-

The investigations of the "regular faculty" have thrown light upon the predisposing causes yet no one can have courage to propose an amend- of pestilential epidemics, and on the means adapted ent to the Federal Constitution, which contains to abate their virulence and diminish the frequenwrongs ten-fold more ruinous to the country and cy of their recurrence; and tables of vital statistics show that their efforts, however imperfect, have still been greatly successful in lessening

On the other hand, the regular physician who indulges in contempt for the Eclectic, Hydropathic, Homeopathic, or Chrono-Thermal Schools, because they are not according to his gospel, shows more of the bigotry of Conservatism than of the persons, thus making the existence of slavery philosophy of Progress. A magnanimous love of truth should lead him to examine into their claims | led off in opposition to Emancipation at any time, with impartiality. If they can supply his lack of | in any form, and the Whig demagogues abjectly | strength, his gentleness, his docility? to the recapture of fugitives from service or labor, knowledge, if they can enable him to form a more correct theory of disease, if they can furnish him Legislature were unanimous in repudiating Emanwith additional remedial agents, preferable, or of expediency, is of comparatively little service to not avail himself of them? If the Homeopathist to do with the losses or successes of such pro-slaone idea, and assert for his particular system ex-We are charged with "wrong and inconsisten- clusive curative virtues, that is no reason why the cy" because, while proposing certain amendments | "Allopathist" should shut himself up, too, in a of the Constitution, we say nothing of an amendnarrow creed. If a man of an acute, active, and a
regard the Wilmot Proviso as inexpedient, they
them at all, keep them in our midst or send them

Coxe's Hive Sirup consists of several inadditional slave States meantime be erected) shall tion of opium, ipecacuanha, and sulphate of potass, ing an impracticable measure, we shall continue | duced by the combination known as Dover's Powas shall dispose it in favor of Emancipation. If the rical. Why should not other mixtures or com-Free Press choose to labor for an amendment of | binations be discovered (at times, even, by un-It is not for us to dictate to others how they shall When a physician finds a certain article, unwork in the field of reform. Every man must di- known to his Materia Medica, in frequent use charge him with a want of wisdom, or of moral and ascertain whether it possesses the virtues as-

ed up in the vortex of riches. A newspaper con- whole population, there is a mixture known as he Whig, Democrat, or Free Democrat.

combination. There may be extraordinary cases (and this certainly is one, as we happen to know) in which so conclusive is the evidence in favor of A cabin bosomed in a dark and hazel-wreathed ravine, the great virtues of the compound, as to overcome this objection:

As to Hydropathy, it is a system of practice approved by many of the "regular faculty," and although not adapted to all diseases, it is certainly powerfully remedial in many. There is no quackery in it, although there may be in those who claim that it is a panacea, just as the regular phy- The progeny of nobler sires there gather varied lore; sician who purges for every disease, or resorts to | And he must brave their sidelong sneer, if he but pass the venesection in every case, or relies always upon calomel, is guilty of quackery.

We conclude with the remark, that the profession of medicine must obey the Law of Progress, and that Hunkerism among physicians will fare no better than among politicians.

Let our friend give himself no uneasiness as to the effect of anything we may say on the "profesway, and nobody is accountable for us. We do not belong to any body, individual or corporate.

THE BIGOTRY OF PARTY.

The editor of the New York Tribune, considering his liberal tendencies and affinities for Reform generally, is peculiarly under the control of | And as I traced my homeward path adown the deep ravine,

but candid or philosophical:

"Slavery has given Locofocoism four members of Congress in Kentucky, with half the Convention, and an unusually large increase in the Leing Executive will not be potential in the next Congress. You cannot quite rejoice over the de-feat in North Carolina of Edward Stanly, who votmeager mejority!) but you may exult that Aylett Buckner, who made the only and excellent Southern speech in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, has been run out by George A. Caldwell, a rabid Perpetualist and Extensionist, in a district Whig by 2,000 majority—that John P Gaines, who introduced a bill last winter to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, has been run out by Richard H. Stanton, another vehement apostle of 'the Southern party,' while John C. Mason, ultra slavery Locofoco, is elected in another with Negro Suffrage! gave the same party in our State a victory in electing delegates to a Conven-

ty in our State. While Locofocoism was thus winning victories on one side of the Ohio by devotion to Slavery, it was gaining members on the other side by the aid of 'Free Soil.' George W. Julian, a Van Buren Free-Soiler, succeeds Hon. Caleb B. other districts in which the Free Soil men, formerly Whigs, might have chosen Whig candidates, have also elected Locofocos. So the House is lost, almost beyond a possibility of recovery. We mean that it will pretty certainly not be Whig; what it will be, let who will divine—we

The Tribune is rather in a hurry with its facts, anxious apparently to put the worst possible face upon everything.

As to the political complexion of the Kentucky delegation, the latest accounts represent it as unchanged. There were four Democratic Represent-

Major Gaines, it is true, is defeated, but not because he reported a bill to abolish the slave the laws of health, of the consequences of their this during the canvass by the Democratic papers during the Mexican war by his captivity among the Mexicans. Such a feeling of course could not last forever, and so he was defeated at the late election.

Humphrey Marshall, "the Abolitionist," is elected; the Tribune might have spared that groan. Buckner's defeat is the only real loss that the friends of freedom need regret, and, according to the Tribune's showing, he was defeated because of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom," of which it talks, would not vote for him.

As for the losses of the Whigs in the State elections, we do not care a fig. Their position on the their opponents. The Democratic demagogues followed in the same track. Both parties in the cipation, and in professions of devotion to Sla- a man and a horse. very. What have Free Democrats or Free Men very devotees?

North Carolina stands precisely where she ed the contest manfully. While professing to did not advocate the extension of Slavery, but to Liberia. talked of a dissolution of the Union should the Proviso pass. For this they deserved success, EDWARD STANLY is elected, not because he is a | Commonwealth. Whig, but because he is not a Slavery-Extensionist or a Disunionist. The "Free Soil Globe" is of the bigotry of Party.

While we are gratified with the election of ments in Congress, should be left at home.

courage, or of consistency, because he does not cribed to it. If careful observation and experi- and that is as low as possible. In judging of an

ernment advertisements, may be thankful if it can by numerous competent witnesses, is more power- ferent banners, the answer is very easy. If it thereby convert them into friends? ful in its remediate virtues, and less annoying, send perpetual-slavery men from the South, and Finding that the Era did this, at the earliest than Quinine in its pure form. If a physician anti-slavery men from the North, it only divides moment we refunded with interest all the moneys | find, by repeated trials, in varied circumstances, | its own household—that is all. Wilmot and Venthat had been generously contributed to its estab- that this peculiar mixture will more speedily and able had no more in common during the last Con-

> Aylette Buckper, Whig, being defeated in Kentriumph of George A. Caldwell, "a rabid Perpet-

For the National Era.

THE NEGRO BOY AND HIS SPELLING-BOOK. I saw him when October smiled to see the reddening leaves Reading by sunset's fading torch, beneath a cabin's eaves-Where crept a little noiseless creek the giant bluffs between Still bent the boy his ebon head, nor raised his eager eve. A mile away, beneath the trees, a little school-house stood; But, though God stained the ne ro's foot, it must not there

door. Nobler? Heaven's peers are never known by color of the face; And, rightly judged, the negro's sire will find the loftier

At Heaven's high court; for earnestly he prays, both morn and night, "Father, forgive my enemies!" "O Lord! bless black and

I mused upon the darkening hour, the sad autumnal time, sion." We speak our own sentiments in our own | And that lone, studious boy; and thought awoke a mournful

I heard the groans of all the oppressed that crouch the lash I felt their sighs; they made the air of Earth too dense to

But suddenly the thunder-cloud roll'd off the setting sun; The boy's dark face grew bright with smiles, his even

the bigotry of party. The Catholic is scarcely Hope's rainbow over all had thrown its arch of dewy sheen. more blindly devoted to his church than he is to For now that humble spelling-book, within the negro's hand the Whig party; and, where his prejudices are aroused, it seems almost impossible for him to do And in the brotherhood of man maintain its equal place. The following paragraph, from a bitter editorial And my heart murmured, "Study well thy spelling book,

on the results of the late elections, is anything For with this key thou may'st unlock the Gospel's heard of

joy; So shalt thou learn to pity him who scoffs and wrongs the And he shall see Our Father's smile illume thy dusky brow. Alton, Illinois.

A CONVERT TO SLAVERY.

Solon Robinson, of Indiana, who writes very good agricultural articles for the newspapers sometimes, has been travelling in the South, and has become a convert to the blessedness of slavery. In a letter to the Intelligencer, he says:

"During my journey, I have had great opportunities to see negro slavery as it is, and am free to say, that all the objections I ever had to the institution must give way to the strong arguments of light and reason; that, at least to the negro, it brings a thousand blessings to one curse. I could tell you facts about the situation of the three hundred slaves upon the plantation of Col. Wade Hampton, where I now write this, that would go infirm, to be supported. They are free, which also means free to starve, it unable to work; while the slave is always provided for at his master's to any individuals concerned in transporting or Crémieux, and Lamartine.

not, enjoy these same blessings, for the merciful throughout all that region.

It is the general impression that man has a soul as well as body; that he has a will, an under- ing certain packages from a distributing office, or is now on a visit to his native island—the scene standing, a conscience, a great variety of affec- a mistake in sending them on a wrong route, or a of his long imprisonment and of his cruel and igtions; and we rather think, that if our modern | misreading of the address, for want of attention, nominious punishment. On the 21st of the 6th tered will, a degraded understanding, a benighted conscience, and crushed affections, with a full | but, from the nature of the case, the publishers of belly, on one side, and an unrestrained will, an ed- newspapers have far stronger selfish motives for color and rank, came out to receive him. Shouts, ucated understanding, an enlightened conscience, the avoidance of mistakes. and gratified affections, with the risk of starvation, on the other, he would be strongly tempted to choose the latter. But he might reply—there is no hope for the poor freeman in South Caroliof his district—but the truth is, he was elected na, either spiritually or carnally. He suffers alike plained, because they were to be expected from disease, betrays more of the ignorance and self- on the strength of the sympathy excited for him from mental and bodily starvation. True-and the numerous changes that have taken place lately for his reception. The Martinique Courrier of it is this infernal system which our new convert in the carriers of the mail, in the deputy post. | the 31st says: to slavery eulogizes, which inflicts such starvation. Does he not know that the system of slavelabor will not admit of the employment of freelabor? What, then, has a white man, who can- American but a short time to learn his duties in not buy land and negroes, to do, but to starve or run away? And while it thus wars upon the poor "freemen," withholding from them bread and books, bodily and mental sustenance, it places the the Whigs, helping to make up that great "Party slaves upon precisely the same level with beasts of burden, supplying their animal wants, and providing them shelter, regarding them, however, not as men, but as mere instruments of production! Does not every merciful man treat his question of Emancipation was precisely that of horse kindly-feed him well-discipline him gen- the latter for a large circulation. Let them, the same cause during his long exile. We subtly-love to see him fat and sleek, with glossy therefore, hide, and elastic tread? Does he not boast of his

The great mistake of Mr. Solon Robinson is that he has not yet learned to distinguish between

TURNING LOOSE.

"Here we have presented evidences which we think are entitled to consideration, that we may stood before the election; but her Whigs conduct- | not hope for aid in this emancipation movement from the South-that they will bar their gates ling to turn loose upon the State two hundred thousand free negroes? Look at it as we will, and they have won it. For one, we rejoice that | that is the true and only question."-Frankfor

Is there a man in Kentucky who does not see that there is more danger in turning loose two doing a poor business in rejoicing over his meager | hundred slaves than the same number of free nenecessary, therefore, to procure the assent of cific for croup. Now, is there any theoretic or majority, and, like the Tribune, betrays too much gross? It is amusing to hear the opponents of Here, then, are three hundred thousand papers, emancipation talking all the while as if their letters, or documents, submitted to the Postmaster Humphrey Marshall and Edward Stanly, we re- about handcuffed, yoked in a team, or tethered. joice at the defeat, in Indiana, of Parker and Why, the slaves have been turned loose in Ken-cerned. Now, let us calculate that two minutes Dunn, Whig candidates. It was right that a dis- tucky from the time when the forest first echoed will be sufficient for the examination of each of trict which had been misrepresented by CALEB B. the crack of old Boone's rifle; they are running these papers, and it will require six hundred SMITH should show its just indignation by elect- at large every day. Suppose them free, instead of thousand minutes for one man to wade through ing G. W. Julian, a Free Democrat, in his place, bond, where would be the difference? What the whole. Suppose, then, he devote to this and that George G. Dunn, who had repeatedly harm could happen? Now, they feel a sense of business every day till it be finished, computsignalized his opposition to anti-slavery move- wrong and degradation, and, being "turned loose" ing ten hours, as a fair day's work. Spending, all the while, may be tempted at times to acts of then, six hundred minutes every day at this work As we put no faith in either the Whig or Dem- revenge; and they will not work unless looked af- of examination and nothing else, he will have read ocratic party, considered as a National organi- ter. Then, being free, they would have no wrong all these papers in one thousand days, or, allowzation, we care nothing about their losses or gains, to complain of, no motive to revenge, but the ing for Sundays, in three years, two months, and rect his blows where he thinks they will be among the "old women and quacks," if he choose any further than as they may affect the cause of strongest motive in the world to work well, with- four days! most effectual; and we shall not presume to so to term them, his duty is to watch its effects, Reform and Progress. Hunker Democrats and out overseership—that is, the necessity of sup-

election, we care not a straw for the interests of sand free negroes!" This is an unfair presenta- ter General even to look at all the papers, much [As to the editor of the Era" growing wealthy to his profession, should be refuse to make known any party organization. We look alone to the tion of the question. Two hundred thousand men less reply to them? Do they not see how much by the popularity of his paper," we wish it were the fact. The same remark will apply to what principles and qualifications of the case, be left to formed for me an habituated chain, of which I name of the whole Southern people."

so-we could spend a fortune to the noblest pur- are called quack medicines, so many of which are elected. If they be such as, on the whole, are with all the ignorance, and day and an elected. If they be such as, on the whole, are with all the ignorance, and day and an elected. poses in this place. But, let not our friend be worse than powerless. In certain sections of the auspicious to the cause of Human Rights and gerous passions engendered by slavery; the question see what little chance there is that the real senti"Vive la République!"

West, where fever and ague afflicts almost the Liberal Principles we rejoice at his election, be tion is, not whether you will turn them loose, but ments of the people of a district shell be consult. We again call the attention of our readers to the following alarmed. We are in no danger of being swallow- West, where fever and ague afflicts almost the Liberal Principles, we rejoice at his election, be tion is, not whether you will turn them loose, but ments of the people of a district shall be consult-

RESTRAINT ON MARRIAGE.

The Buffalo Republic gives an account of a singular case which lately came before the Pennsylnania courts. A gentleman died, leaving his estate to his wife, on condition that she should not marry again. Rebelling against the condition, she appealed to the Court, and, the Hon. Ellis Lewis presiding, it annulled the condition. The in the island of Martinique, a young man of color, case went up to the Supreme Court, and Judge Gibson thus rudely reversed the decision:

"I know of no policy on which such a point could be rested, except the policy which, for the sake of a division of labor, would make one man expenses are great; if its editor be favored with numerous readers, in return, he spends as much numerous readers, nu without being compelled to share it with a successor to his bed, and to use it as a nest to hatch

a brood of strangers to his blood. Suppose the wife had brought the penniless husband the personal property that bought this very homestead, what then? It is just, we suppose, that he should not only take from her her property, on his marriage, but prevent her from using it at her own discretion, after his death! Or, supposing that, by her frugality and intelli-A cloud rose frowning from the west; the negro by the door gent enterprise, she had enabled him to procure Bowed lower to his spelling-book, and conned its pages o'er. this homestead, what then? Has not the woman The walnut leaf flew in his face; the wind ran whistling by; as much interest in the children she has borne, as the man, who has begotten them? A woman of large personal property marries a landless husband, who uses her money to buy land. They have children-she dies-he marries, has children by another wife, a brood of strangers to the blood of the deceased, but the law has not a word to say against sharing her property with the successor to her bed!

> It is well that Love is powerful enough to mitigate, and sometimes to prevent, the base injustice to woman which the Law allows.

IRREGULARITIES OF THE MAIL.

lic Convenience, and every aid should be given liberty. it. The reasonable presumption is, that the Post- menced his public life as the advocate only of the master General and his deputies will always do | rights of free men of color, had learned durtheir best to satisfy public expectation; and if | ing three years of suffering that his own class they fail, it is but fair, in the absence of proof to | could not be safe from the suspicions, prejudices the contrary, to attribute the failure to causes be- and insults of the whites, so long as the latter conyond their control. So vast and complicated is | tinued to hold his brethren by birth and complex the Department, so many thousand miles must | ion as slaves. He felt that the men of color. the mails be transported, by such a variety of bond and free, were united in a common destiny conveyances, over such a variety of routes, so | Acting upon this conviction, he began the work many contractors must be employed, through so of agitation in the French capital in behalf of many hands must the mail matter pass, to such emancipation in the Colonies. He established a vicissitudes and accidents is it constantly exposed, periodical devoted to the subject, wherein he exand so difficult is it to trace immediately every | posed the strocities of the slave system, and comact of mismanagement or carelessness to its proper | bated with force and ingenuity the falsehood

distributing mail matter. Their subscription | The two latter were members of the Provisional In Holy Writ it is recorded that "Man shall lists inevitably suffer, for People are apt to lose Government established by the Revolution which not live by bread alone." This modern Solon their interest in any periodical which fails one- dethroned Louis Philippe. One of the first acts thinks differently. In his philosophy, a good half the time. The strongest pecuniary conside- of that Government was the virtual abolition of stomach, enough to fill it, and plenty of work, ration constantly urges them to the greatest care slavery. In the 10th month following, Bisconstitute the beatitudes of manhood. Col. Wade in the mailing department of their papers, and no sette received the notice of his election by the Hampton's horses, and asses, and oxen, we doubt one has ever yet dreamed that individuals were people of Martinique and Guadaloupe as one of not in the habit of securing generally even better | their representatives to the National Assembly, man is merciful to his beast-and, of course, the clerks than the Government. Should a mail bag, but, owing to some irregularity in the election, condition of these creatures "is inconceivably however, be thrown aside and delayed, to make and certain constitutional disqualifications under room for something else, once in a while, the dri- which he labored, he gave in his resignation, with ver or agent is not directly and personally injured; the intention of again placing himself fairly beor, should there be occasional delay in forward- sore the people for reelection. With this view he "Solon" had to choose between a perpetually fet- the clerks in the Post Office do not suffer. They month, the ship Zampa was signalled off Precheur may generally be relied upon to do their duty; point, near St. Pierre. It-was known that Bissette

That for some time past there has been an increase of mail irregularities, there can be no doubt. The experience of every publisher, we presume. will furnish proof of this. But we have not commasters, and of their dependents. But the new men will soon acquire, by attention and experience, habits of accuracy and facility. It takes an any station. We have no doubt that the ponderour machinery of mail carrying and distributing will soon work as smoothly as ever. For one, we cherish a kindly feeling towards

postmasters. The relation between them and publishers ought to be of the most amicable kind, for the larger the circulation of the latter, the better for the former; and the more faithful and

"Be to each other's faults a little blind, And to each other's virtues very kind."

ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE. We have from time to time urged the expedien-

cy of the election of Postmasters by the People, General. In addition to the views already presented, let us submit another. There are seventeen thousand deputy postmas-

ters in the United States. On every change of Administration, it is a fair presumption that changes | to me did not advocate the extension of Slavery, but to Liberia. The scheme of colonization in Libe-will be sought in a great majority of these—say, they did denounce with severity the men who ria, says the National Era, will certainly prove a in twelve thousand. On an average, we may calculate at least five applicants for every one of these offices-or an aggregate of sixty thousand applications. But each applicant has his youchers, his letters, his memorials; and then there are counter memorials. It is not too much to assume, that, for every application, on an average, there every one, so as to do justice to the parties con-

"Turn loose upon the State two hundred thou- they not see that it is impossible for the Postmas-

whether you will continue them slaves, and there- ed, or that imposition shall be avoided? The ed up in the vortex of riches. A newspaper concern in Washington, without the benefit of Govorn in Washington, with the Washington of Govorn in Washington, with the Washington of Govorn in Washington, with the Washington of Govorn in Washington of Govorn in Washington of Govorn in Washington system, which imposes upon him duties which no one man can perform.

The remedy is easy: let the deputy postmasters be elected by the People, liable to removal by the Postmaster General for incompetence or dishon-

BISSETTE OF MARTINIQUE.

Twenty-five years ago there lived at St. Pierre,

named Bissette. He was noted for his intelligence and worth, and exercised no small degree of influence among the free blacks of the island. the people of color in the French Colonies was the jalousie window of Bissette, saw copies of this pamphlet on his table. He hastened to the Proureur, and on his report that functionary repaired to the house of Bissette, whom he arrested on the charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Colonial Government. The discovery of two copies of the obnoxious pamphlet in Bissette's house, and of several others in the hands of free colored men, was deemed ample ground for charging the principal and leading men of color with the design of | printed. rising against the whites. Some two hundred were arrested, and banished from the island. Some were sent to the burning deserts of Senegal, while others were allowed to go to France. Bissette was sentenced to the punishment of branding and hard labor for life. This sentence was ommuted to banishment for life by the tribunal of Fort Royal. The Procureur entered an appeal from this judgment, as did also Bissette and his fellow-prisoners. The King had in the mean time appointed a new Procureur, who was already on his passage out, when the acting Procureur, contrary to rule and justice, insisted upon pressing the appeal. The trial was a burlesque on judi-We noticed an article in the Intelligencer, the cial procedure. The accused were neither allowother day, on the subject of the irregularities of ed to produce evidence in their defence, nor to the newspaper mail, excusing the Post Office De- avail themselves of the aid of legal counsellors partment and all its agents, and laying the blame | and defenders. The court sat with closed doors. generally upon publishers. Publishers, it is said, Bissette was declared guilty of distributing sedihave their papers bagged in their own offices, and, tious pamphlets, and the original sentence was owing to the carelessness of their clerks, packages | reaffirmed. The Governor made strenuous efget into the wrong bags. Thus, a package for | forts for a delay in the execution of the sentence. Roxbury, Mass., may be thrown into a bag for | but they proved unavailing against the prejudices and fears of the white planters. The horrible We are not in the habit of finding fault with | punishment of branding with a hot iron was inthe Post Office Department. During the last Ad- flicted upon Bissette and his friends Volay and ministration, it often found in us a defender Fabien. They were then sent to Guadaloupe. against what we deemed unreasonable complaints, without being permitted to see their wives and and we shall occupy a similar position in relation | children, from whom they had been separated for to it during the present Administration. It is a three years. The energetic spirit of Bissette de-Department of the Government that ought to vised the means of bringing their case before the have nothing to do with politics, and should be | Court of Cassation at Paris. Here the colonial exempt from partisan warfare. It is a great Pub- | decision was reversed, and they were set at by all parties to those engaged in administering | Bissette, who, like Oge of St. Domingo, had com-

regularities are far more injurious to them than such men as Isambert, Passy, La Rochefoucauld,

was on board, and the population, irrespective of songs, and music, were heard in all the streets The exile of twenty-five years landed amidst universal acclamations; a carriage was brought to the landing place, into which he was lifted, and drawn by the populace to the doors of the splendid mansion which had been richly furnished

"M. Bissette has been, during the few days he has passed in St. Pierre, the object almost of idol-Nothing can give an idea of the enthusiasm inspired by his presence wherever he has shown himself—along the streets, as he proceeds upon business, or as he moves to make visits-or at his residence, where a familiar reception is given to every call. This popularity seems to increase every day. Numerous deputations have compli-mented M. Bissette, and many addresses have been presented to him." Among these, we notice one addressed to him

by a distinguished merchant of St. Pierre, in which allusion was made to his early sufferings and the absurdities that will probably be enacted friendly the former, the greater the chances of in the cause of freedom, and his faithful labors in join his modest and well-expressed answer, as in some sort an electioneering speech of a black candidate for the National Assembly of France, it is not without interest; and we think the most prejudiced will admit that it compares favorably with the stump oratory of General Cullum, an unmistakable Anglo-Saxon candidate for Congress, instead of their appointment by the Postmaster at the late election in Tennessee, a specimen of which has appeared in our columns: "CITIZENS! After an absence of twenty five

years, it is impossible to be more happy than I am, on finding myself in the midst of co whom I love, and who are for so many reasons dear

"I am not the less moved by your fraternal welcome. Accept the testimony of my warmest thanks and gratitude.

"Certainly, I had thought I could anticipate the eagerness which would have brought before me those friends with whom I have been for many a long year in communion of ideas and sentiments but this almost unanimous concurrence of the inhabitants of your city surpasses my utmost expectation; and, if I am overjoyed at this, and feel honored, I do not deceive myself, neither do I laor under an illusion as to the value of this man ifestation of your sympathies. I too well know what I am worth, not to understand that it is not my personal merit which you recompense at this ent by this kind of ovation; you come to give concord, and conciliation, which proceeded from my mouth, and which preceded me to this Colony as the expression of a common sentiment; you come to bear testimony that I was but the organ, the faithful interpreter of your wishes, and that we ardently desire the union of the generous spirits of all parties, as the sole pledge of the prosperity of our dear Martinique.
"It is thus, citizens and countrymen, that I

account to myself for the flattering reception of which I am the object. Let us, therefore, consent unhappy divisions, old prejudices of a bygone day, and recriminations which can never promote the welfare of parties, still less the happiness of the

the duty thereby imposed on him, his constituents have ample guaranty in his past life and char-J. G. W. LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, from its organization to the present time. By W. P. Strickland, one of the Society's agents. With an introduction by the Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of Ciucinnati. Embellished with a likeness of the Hon. Elias Boudinot, L. L. D., first President of the Society. Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington

No doubt whatever is expressed of his tri-

The above is a large octavo volume, embracing near five hundred pages, and doubtless contains About this time, a pamphlet on the condition of all the information necessary to enable the reader to form a just notion of the progress and success printed in Paris, and copies of its were sent to of the American Bible Society. A new epoch in Martinique and Guadaloupe. On the 12th of the history of Christianity and Civilization is the 12th month, one Merando, an agent of the marked by the institution of this Society, and a Procureur du Roi for Martinique, looking through succinct narrative of its progress will be highly acceptable to the public. The mechanical execution of the work is excellent.

DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY: The Inferno; A Literal Prose Translation, with the text of the original collated from the best editions, and explanatory notes. By John A. Carlyle, M. D. Harper & Brothers. For sale by the same We have not had leisure to examine this work, but the genius of Dante stands in no need of praise. The volume is a small octavo, elegantly

THE CLASSIC FRENCH READER, for Advanced Students; or, Beauties of the French Writers, Ancient and Modern. By Alain de Firas, author of "An Introduction to the French Language." With a Vocabulary, French and English, of all the words and idioms contained in the work. By J. L. Jewett, Editor of Olendorf's New Method of Learning French. D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R.

The Classic French Reader is a compilation from the best French authors, historians, writers of fiction, and poetry. It is similar in character to the school books in our own language, and will cultivate the taste and inform the mind, while the pupil is acquiring the French language.

Souther's Commonplace Book, edited by his son-in-

law, John Wood Warter, B. D What Southey thought worthy of his Commonplace Book can hardly fail to have intrinsic value. They embrace Moral, Religious, Political, Philosophical, Historical, and Poetical passages, from the best authors. Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor. Two Parts-50 cents each.

LAYMAN'S LESSON TO A LORD BISHOP, ON SACERDOTAL

Powers; or, The Necessity of Confession, Penance, and Absolution. Republished from the second edition, (London, 1713.) By Non-nemo. D. Appleton & Co. For sale by THE OBERLIN QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by President

A. Mahan and Professor C. G. Finney. Oberlin: James M. Fitch. July, 1849.

Contents.-Life and Religious Experience of Madame Guion; The Evidence of the World's Ultimate Reform; The Immortality of the Soul; Woman's Rights and Duties; Exegesis of the 1 Cor. xiv, 34, 35, and 1 Tim. ii, 11, 12; Bible War

CENTENARY COLLEGE, LOUISIANA.

We have been favored with the catalogue of his Institution, which appears to be in a highly flourishing condition. "It is located in the village of Jackson, La., in a grove of pine, magnolia, poplar, oak, and beech, unsurpassed in beauty and magnificence." It is under the charge of the Methodist Church South, but sectarianism is avoided. Though of recent origin, this Institution already numbers 188 students. There are five Professorships, besides a preparatory department. The library consists of about 3,000 volumes.

one took place on the 15th and 16th. There were addresses from Professors Silliman and Goodrich and Rev. Drs. Lyman Beecher, Bacon, of A. M. in course; four the degree of LL. B.; and one, Joseph Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, the degree of LL. D. The oldest living graduate is Dr. Joseph Darling, of New Haven who graduated in the class of 1777, or 72 years

Mrs. Swisshelm on Bathing.—Mrs. Swisshelm has her own views, and her own way of expressing them. Noticing a complaint made in one of the Pittsburg papers of the bathing of some men in a place rather public, she says:

"It is no doubt painful for people to be offended with the unnecessary exposure of any one's nude form; but it is no less painful for people to need washing, and be prevented the luxury of a bath. The health, comfort, and good morals of the community require more bathing; and if our counsels would erect some bathing-house at the water's edge, where men could undress and get into the water without offending anybody's vision, it would be the right way. And in the mean time it would be better for ladies to wear leather specks, than for the men to be unwashed! Ladies, in hundreds, visited the last collection of curiosi-ties exhibited in Washington Hall, and in that go there, stand within two feet of these figures, and examine them carefully, for amusement; but their modesty will not let them pass within a hundred yards of a man in the river without his clothes. But there is some practical good to be gained by the bathing operation, while the statue business is for ornament alone—a mere evidence of cultivated taste and refined manners. Now, we would respectfully suggest, that instead of making laws against bathing, our councils appoint a police force, to catch our dirty population, take them all down to the river and heave them in, once every day, unless they can show a certificate of being already washed. Let them make some provision for bathing, if they do not want folks offended by seeing people in the river; and we would advise all the men and boys who want to wash, just to wash away, until some of these modest people begin to make a stir for a public bath-

She is no less piquant on the detestable fashion of kissing certain public men. Referring to the expected visit of General Taylor to Pittsburg,

"If the ladies contemplate any kissing on the occasion, there has been a committee of gentlemen appointed to dispense these favors in the General's name. Mr. Campbell, on Wood street, is one, and expresses his willingness to commence operations at once. He willisit in his wareroom. ames McMaster, on Seventh street, will receive his share of the penalty at his office. Mr. Harper, of the Post, can be found at his. Sorry Maper, of the Fost, can be found as and for Kaine is gone; but Mr. Riddle is one, and when he is absent, Captain Evans will represent him and the ladies can call at any hour! All him; and the ladies can call at any hour! parties will be represented in relieving the President from the kissing infliction; and, as the committee can be seen for two weeks, they need not

all call at once!" That will do: the kissing part of the exhibition will be omitted, we think.

Mr. CALHOUN AND THE SOUTH .- Mr. Calhoun assumes constantly that he is the chief Representative of the South-that when he is assailed, the South is assailed; that when the South is assailed, his arm alone is her refuge. His presumption is severely rebuked by many Southern journals. The New Orleans Daily Crescent says:

"Mr. Calhoun-loftier in his pretensions-s sumes to be the champion of the South. He damns us with his eternal defence of our rights. He smothers us with his caresses, and overwhelms us with his protestations of devotion to our interests. We would fain have fewer professions and more discretion of conduct—a little less zeal in the words, and a little more wisdom in the deeds. We would not be the victim of Calhoun's vanity, as Col. Frémont was of his father-in law's indiscreet

"It may be very well for Mr. Calhoun to sneer. as he does in his address, at Mr. Benton's overes-timate of himself. Like the Pharisee in the temple, he seems to thank God that he is not as the publican, and very old-maidishly affects to have a very small opinion of himself and his abilities. when he puts himself up as the great representa-tive and advocate of Southern interest and South-And yet, people sometimes wonder that they do not receive answers to their applications! Do they not see that it is impossible for the Postmas-"As to those sufferings to which you have made | late State of South Carolina. When he furnishes allusion, they were never very painful to me; for, even at the depth of my dungeon, they long since South, we may admit his right to speak in the

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1849. Our Italian residents were thrown into a state of great excitement last week by the announce- all strength. his family-for you know his home has been in New York for several years—and his sudden appearance in the midst of his countrymen one fine morning was quite like an electric shock. He is very popular with the Italian Republicans, who are plenty as blackberries here, and probably full as much devoted to the perflous cause as if they had smelt the gunpowder of Oudinot beneath the walls of Rome. They appreciate his courage and sacrifices, and, although he comes back the vanquished hero of a lost campaign, they wish to crown him with all the laurels which have been won by his patriotism and self-devotion

On Saturday evening, the Apollo rooms in Broadway were filled to suffocation by an assembly of Europeans, who had met to make arrangements for a public and imposing manifestation as a welcome to Avezzana. All the Italians in the city seemed to be there. A large number of sympathizing spectators-French, German, and Americans-were also present. The transactions of the evening were conducted in the Italian language. Signor Foresti, who has suffered so much from Austrian tyranny for his attachment to Italian freedom, was the principal speaker on the occasion. His discourse was received with rapturous applause. He always commands respect and attention, no less by the dignity of his character and his admirable qualities as a man, than by his rich and forcible eloquence. At this time, surrounded by many who had been fellow-sufferers with himself, depressed by the sad result of the noble struggle at Rome, and about to welcome one who had shared a conspicuous part in her destiny, he was raised up to the highest pitch of inspiration, and poured forth a stream of fiery, indignant eloquence, which fell like burning coals on the already glowing hearts of his audience. In the course of the evening, young Dr. Mott,

who had signalized himself by his brave conduct at Sicily, was introduced to the assembly, and was greeted with clamorous enthusiasm. He is the ed on the 20th August. son, you are aware, of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of this city, and travelling in Sicily at the time of the late outbreak, made common cause with the insurgents, and gallantly headed a troop in the fight. The Italians now have a post of honor at the approaching celebration, and will receive his portion of the incense that will be prepared for Avezzana.

It was decided at the meeting to present General Avezzana with a sword in the name of all the friends of European liberty, and to celebrate the occasion by public addresses and a grand military display. The first number of a new paper called "The

European American," in English and Italian, made its appearance on Saturday. It is conducted point for the European Republicans in New York. From his foreign correspondence, and his connection with the most distinguished Europeans here, the editor has access to many private sources of political information, which will not fail to give interest and variety to the columns of his journal.
On Tuesday evening next, a grand mass meet-

ing is to be held in the Park, for the purpose of giving a public demonstration of sympathy to the noble Hungarians, in their present unequal struggle. Now that the weather has become more agreeable by a slight vein of autumn combined ith our fervent summer, and the fear of cholera has abated, this occasion will no doubt call out one of the largest assemblages that ever came together in the Park. Agreat degree of impatience
has been felt for this meeting. No one will own
to a want of interest in the triumph of Hungary.

Even the most timid conservative that can breathe

Vienna, and in our atmosphere of freedom does not refuse to acknowledge the justice of her cause, and to deprecate the ravages of her stately fields by the barbarous hordes of Russia.

Count Wass, the diplomatic agent of Hungary is now in this city. He is a man of character and intelligence, and has made the most favorable imon on all who have formed his acquaintance He will endeavor to obtain the recognition of his Government by our Republican Cabinet, and the recent successes of Hungary will tend to further his veiws. He was honored with a friendly reception, I understand, from General Taylor, though, of course, under all the non-committal reserves of diplomatic etiquette.

The mountain in labor at the Rome Convention has brought forth its mouse-and a pretty small one at that. It will be a miracle indeed when the Hunkerism of this State shall consent to admit any but white men to the fellowship of their Democracy, or to value the progress of freedom at a higher rate than "the compromises of the

Constitution."
We heard yesterday of Mr. Clay's arrival at Springfield. He was to go directly to Newport, and there it may be hoped, as he stays with a private family, he may escape something of the lic izing which so nearly put an end to the tough old His health, I learn, was ian at Saratoga. considerably improved, and the all-potent air of Newport, which comes fresh over so many leagues of ocean, will, I trust, set him on his feet for some time yet to come.

President Taylor, I rejoice, still survives his enthusiastic "progress," and bears the rough cor-dialities of the Pennsylvania yeomanry as bravely as he did the bullets of Buena Vista. I am glad they have not yet pulled the old gentleman to pieces in the free exercise of Democratic courpart, and the different commanders and corps of part, and the different commanders and corps of them, and that they have a right to do as they will with their own. This uproarious popularity could never have been enjoyed by Washington, with whom the Hero of Mexico is so often fool ishly compared; and if he could return at the ners, and his "Hands off, gentlemen," to those who would approach him too closely, I doubt whether he could get up a genuine hurra, or excite the unterrified masses into forgetfulness of their propriety. General Taylor so evidently desires to put off the public man among the people—he seems to be so plain and homespun in all his tastes-there is so little of the prestige of superiority in his manners-he is so entirely the reverse of the aristocrat in all his habits-and he speaks with so little of the fluency and adroitness of the practiced speech-maker, that the masses feel at home with him, and gather round his steps with even more confidence and familiarity than they approach the great man of their own village. His negligent dress has the same effect with Napoleon's grey surtout, and they shout out "Old Zack" with as much unction, which is really none the less respectful for being so vooiferous, as the soldiers of the Imperial army ever welcomed the "little corporal" It is clear that the people must have an idol, which they can cherish, and caress, and take liberties with; and it is equally clear that this idol must not be too far above them, whether it be a brazen image, a carved, grinning mor a horrid African fetiche, or the Shekinah of a hu-man form. Our worthy President certainly combines the qualities for popular adoration with rare felicity; he is just filled for his position, be-cause he has nothing to raise him above it; and, as for wisdom in counsel, the sages of his Cabinet will look out for that.

The annual Scientific Convention is still in session at Cambridge, and, I should judge, their proceedings possess unusual interest. Professor Agassiz, I see, is on the alert, with his varied and curious knowledge of the most recondite details of Nature's subtle operations. I am glad that the question of establishing a meridian in this country, with scientific accuracy, has been brought forward, and received with so much favor. The complete report of their transactions will be looked for with impatience, though we have some very good and intelligible sketches in the daily paners.

Putnam has brought out two volumes this week, in the most splendid and luxurious style of Boston typography, Eliot's History of Roman Lib-erty. There is a fascination even in running the set of the set of August. eye over its dainty pages, and to feel that you are treated to an intellectual repast with such elegant and costly accompaniments. It is a work that I perceive has met with a very kind reception in London, where it was published by Bentley, a little in advance of the American edition. It is well adapted to the taste of a large portion of the English public, who value an American book in proportion as its style and construction exhibit a resemblance to the productions of those of their own writers, who have the freedom of the best The readers who regard Prescott's genteel, scholarly works as the perfection of historical writing, will find much to admire in the pres-They display a very commendable amount of erudition, and are highly creditable to the industry, enterprise, and conscientious fidelity

ished down to a degree of respectable dulness, Pope in Rome, they have not persuaded the Ponthat is absolutely provoking. The author appears to write under the restraint of some great terror he winds about a sentence as if he feared "to call a cat, a cat;" and, with this mincing nicety, loses You are constantly tempted to clap ment that General Avezzana had arrived in the him on the back, and say to him, like the Methocity. His return had not been previously expected, unless by his intimate private friends and out, brother, and free thy mind." C. N. E.

For the National Era. MORE LIGHT.

The God-enamelled flower
At early dawn looks up,
And gently would unfold
Its pencilled cup;
Whilst to the sun it saith
Arise and close the night!
Wipe up that tear of dew—
More light—more light!

When twilight steuls away
The wood-bird singing grieves,
And calls the evening back
To tint the leaves,
It saich, O, finger yet—
I still in airy flight
Would bathe my golden breast—
Stay, stay, O light!

And thus my soul cries out,
When dawn begins to break,
And in the sky it sees
The first gray streak—
Away, away, dark sins!
Ye've held me long in night;
I long to walk in day—
More light—more light! Then comes the life's broad noon,

With sun and sultry beam, And oft the soul doth err, In act and dream—

Sun spots arise to dim
The perfectness of sight; Unsatisfied it cries, Temper the light!

Then evening stealeth on.
The last hours of the strife,
Where auge's becken us
To leave this life— Then, as the soul soars up
To Heaven's most holy height,
It crieth plaintively,
O Lord, more light!

More light! more light, to see What mystic paths I tread, What dangers hover o'er My heart and head— O stretch thy guiding hand, And lead me through this night, Then bathe me in a flood Of perfect light.

Guilford, Conn., July, 1849.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA. PACKET OF AUGUST 4TH.

The Danish blockade of the Elbe was to be rais The steamship Canada arrived at Liverpoo July 28th, in nine days and 22 hours from Boston HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue successful. Again they have defeated and out-manœuvred the ene -placed the Austrians in peril, and cut off th embrace him as a brother, and are lavish in their professions of gratitude and friendship. He is to great Generals are now in communication with each other, and ready to act together, if necessa ry. Their respective positions are rendered se cure by the nature of the country, while there is nothing to prevent their emerging from their fast-nesses when occasion presents itself. The whole population serve them with heart and hand-bring them food, horses, and intelligence of the

The London News of August 3d has Vienna dates to July 28. The English papers with the Hungarian debate had arrived, and the Vienna public were occupied extensively in studying the scholars may make of them. translations, which appeared on the above de made its appearance on Saturday. It is conducted by Signor Secchi di Casali, an Italian refugee of been a clap of thunder to the Ministers. The talent and education, and will form a rallying news of Gorgey having beaten the Russians at Jasseo, entered Kaschau, and crossed the Theiss, came at the same time, and already there were rumors of intentions to negotiate for peace. Temesvar is reported to have surrendered to the Mag-

The Ban Jallachich was continuing his retreat towards the south of Syrmia. Bemannounced his victory to Kossuth in these three words: Ben bam The Richmond (Va.) Rev In a later despatch, he says, "Our army requires now to conquer only two generals more-Julius and Augustus.

point of leaving the above city for Hungary, had received counter orders. Twenty railway wagons a For example: the had arrived recently in Cracow, filled with wound-

From the Postscript of the Liverpool Courier, August 4.

The accounts from Hungary, through Paris,
Vienna, and Cologne, announce another battle in
Hungary, and another victory for the Hungary,
and another victory for the Hungary,
and Paskiewitch eams of Paskiewitch came to an engagement,
which ended in the defeat of the Russians. Paskiewitch is out off from his line of operations, and
Pambinski Bem and Gargery are in convenient.

The accounts from Hungary, through Paris,
posed to be not less than \$500 each, making an agree of the introduction of slavery into District of Columbia, and also in
the Territories, which was passed.

A communication was received from the butter of General
Resolved, That the power vested in Congress in
annual drain upon the resources of the Hunker of Conference had been appointed.

What! not in the young Galens who come

of office from six to four years:

And suppose the Whig and its compeers should
succed in arraying the Whigs and Democrats of
the Communication was received from the subject is a controvered question
annual drain upon the resources of the State, no
Taylor, on pirely sectional grounds, for 1852,
how many Northern States could it calculate upto foffice from six to four years:

And suppose the Whig and its compeers should
succed in arraying the Whigs and Democrats of
the Territories, which was passed.

Thousand the power of General
That the Post Executive, the Profice of General
Resolved, That the power vested in Congress in
the Territories, which was passed.

A communication was received from the subject is a controvered question
annual drain upon the resources of the Funkers, relating to the District of Columbia, and also in
the Territories, which was passed.

A communication was relating to the District of Dembinski, Bem, and Gorgey, are in communication. Haynau is described as in a most perilous

The Magyar generals are masters of the whole line from Esseg to Assova, facilitating their communications with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces. The Cabinet of Vienna are obviously in a annual external expenditure of SEVENTY-FIVE

anded by Paskiewitch, and the Hungarians, under Gorgey, in which the former were defeated of Gorgey had broken through the enemy's lines, and marched north, thus effecting a junction with the main army.

A letter from the seat of war says: "The at-Providence on Friday evening, by the way of tack of the Hungarians upon Paskiewitch's division was tremendous, and the Russians were borne down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring."

Another letter describes the Russian retreat to

Dunakese as a disorderly flight before Dembin-ski's hussars, and states that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Ramberg. It was admitted in Vienna on the 20th, that the victory of the Hungarians at Waitzen

[All this relating to the battle of Waitzen and the gallant Hungarian army on the other, is taken from London papers, which were received one To show that this is so, we copy from week ago. To show that this is so, we cop an editorial article in the London Chron the 26th July, on Hungarian affairs, the following paragraph, which occurs in a description of the battle of Waitzen:

"The renewed charges of the Hungarian horse are spoken of as the most brilliant achievements ilitary record. Paskiewitch despatched couriers to Pesth for aid, and the sudden appearance of General Ramberg, who hurried up at the head of a large body of Austrians, alone saved him from a complete defeat. Ramberg attacked the Hungarians in the flank, thus causing a diversion in favor of Paskiewitch. At noon, the Russians had retreated to Duna Kees, only a few miles distant from Pesth, in which city, it seems, a report was spread that the Imperialists were falling back in full retreat, whereupon all the shops were closed, and a few barricades erected. The Hungarians on this day were commanded by Dembinski, Gorgey, and Nagy-Sandor. The slaughter on both sides is stated to have been immense, the ground having been contested for hours in a hand to hand fight."]

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. THE QUEEN'S VISH.—The Queen having quitted Osborne House for Ireland, on the 1st instant, the Parliament was prorogued by commission The speech delivered at the close contains noth-

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, are making the most active preparations to give a loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Queen, and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

A discovery has been made, by chemical process, to make available the vast peat bogs of Ireand a gentleman named Owen, assisted by Lord Ashley, is working the adventure to a considerable extent. By a detailed statement, it appears that 100 tons of peat, which cost £8, and the labor of converting it a further £8, produces no less amount than £91 16s. 8d. Mr. Owen, it is stated by Lord Ashley, has experimented upon thousands of tons of peat during the past twelve months, with similar results. FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The President has been on a tour to the south. On his return to Paris, he is to review the whole of the army of the seems every prospect of an abundant harvest throughout France. In some of the departments, the wheat is already cut, under the

most favorable circumstances. The funds are also on the advance, so that pros perity is within the grasp of the public. The President is still accused of aiming at the imperial

The Liverpool Journal says his reception in the Province did not warrant the hope, he is said to entertain, of being reëlected for ten years. put no faith in the reports of a reaction in France— of the restoration of the Orleanists or Bourbons. The day is past for royal dramas, and Louis Napoleon is not the man to form a dynasty.

ITALY. THE POPE STILL AT GAETA. - Although the

tiff to return to the Vatican. Gen. Oudinot has been himself at Gaeta, in the hope of modifying

effect has not been announced.

Austria peremptorily refuses to comply with. the circumstances, Sardinia has demanded the and conciliation may induce her members of support of France.

The Milan Gazette of the 22d states that a rumor is current at the Neapolitan frontier, that Garibaldi had embarked for America under favor for the exclusion of slavery from California. of a disguise, and that the bands now on the Tus- The war was waged by a slaveholding Adminiscan Appenines merely keep up his name as a sort tration for the extension of slavery, and the

Lisbon, July 28th. RUSSIA. A Polish paper states that a republican con- of freedom instead of slavery. spiracy has been discovered in Russia, that numerous arrests have been made, and that the

whole affair was divulged by a secretary of Count Orloff; 280 persons had been arrested. Officers with "lettres de cachet" have been sent to Moscow and to other cities, to arrest the members of the conspiracy, which was intended to overthrow the reigning dynasty and establish a republic. TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that an army of eighty thousand men is ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier, between Temeswar and protect the Turkish territory, and to disarm all who may be driven across the frontier. INDIA.

Dates from Bombay have been received to the 25th of June, and from Calcutta to June 13th. The news is unimportant. All is quiet.

LIBRARIES AND BOOKS.

The Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute contains a statement of the public libraries in Europe and the United States, from which we have prepared the follow-

No. (Lihrar		No. of vols. to each mil- lion of peo- ple.
Germany 103	5,578,000	136,000
France 241		145,000
Great Britain - 31		83,000
Russia 120		28,000
United States - 182	1,294,000	64,000
Denmark 13	600,000	330,000
Belgium 31	614,000	153,000
Sweden 16	358,000	120,000
Spain 21	354,000	80,000
Norway 14	157,000	150,000
This table furnished	es no standard	of the com-

than Britain. These public libraries are useful to a few scholars, but generally the People have no diabolical designs. access to them; and whether they derive any benefit from them at all, depends upon the use the

LOVE FOR THE NORTH.

While the politicians at the South are nurturing a feeling of hatred of the North, and doing all they can to alienate the two sections, the People their machinery and nutmegs, books and newspa-

The Richmond (Va.) Republican, some time ago, the unsurpassed advantages of the Richmond Med- enfeeble the Administration; Benton and his Free-Letters from Cracow, of the 23d June, state that a number of Russian troops who were on the passion, nothwithstanding, of Southern students ical College, and commenting on the remarkable

back prepared to kill or cure?

The circular proceeds: "The average annual number of students from Virginia attending Northern institutions is esti-mated at 150 for the last forty years, involving an sued, prohibiting the purchase of foreign stocks, shares, &c., the object being, it is supposed, to prevent money being sent out of the country. vent money being sent out of the country.

On the 15th of July, a desperate battle was six millions six hundred and ninery thousand DOLLARS. Compounding the interest, \$12,303,626; assuming the above data as true since the year expenditures to the present time, the amount reaches the immense sum of SEVENTEEN MIL-LIONS NINE HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS!

SERIOUS OBSTACLE.

An agent for the distribution of Bibles and Tracts in South Carolina says, that a difficulty in the way of their circulation is the inability of many persons to read. A pretty serious "diffiwe should think, and one which exists in other States besides South Carolina.

We have in Virginia sixty thousand, some say eighty thousand persons who cannot read and generally in that condition which would give them claims upon the liberality of the Bible and Tract Societies. But they are as effectually excluded from any benefit which those Societies can onfer, as were the men of the dark ages. The Bible and the American Constitution are sealed books to them, except through the same avenue by which the mass of the people were instructed before the invention of printing-the oral teaching

A Republic without Intelligence! A Society without Revelation! Such is practically the condition of thousands and tens of thousands in our Commonwealth. How long can the Patriot and the Christian look upon such a spectacle, without a continued and determined struggle to remove the black and corroding spot from the escutched of the State.—Richmond (Va.) Republican.

So wrote the Republican a year or more ago. Perhaps Fisher's address has convinced the editor that, after all, there is no great harm in such an amount of ignorance.

In 1840, the number of white persons in Virginia over 20, unable to read and write, was fiftyeight thousand, in a white population of eight number was forty-four thousand, in a population of twenty-five hundred thousand, in round numbers, or one in every fifty-seven. And yet New York is constantly receiving ten times as many of the ignorant class of emigrants from abroad as Virginia.

The Republican knows the cause of this disproportionate amount of ignorance in Virginia just

OHIO RAILROADS.

COMPLETED. Mad River and Lake Erie - 134 2,000,000 Mansfield - - -Total - -- 274 4,100,000 IN PROGRESS. Xenia and Columbus Cleveland and Cincinnati - 1341/6 Hancock and Finley Iron Railroad Dayton and Springfield 600,000 Greenville and Dayton

Of the latter class of works, the Xenia and Columbus, Hancock and Finley, and Mansfield and Newark, will be completed this year, and the residue early in 1850. Many other works are con-templated, of which we shall speak in another number.-Toledo Republican.

The free State of Ohio has as much railroad completed as the whole of the slaveholding States, leaving out of the calculation the six Atlantic Southern States; and by the year 1850, she will have as much as Virginia; and yet the first man of the author. But they are elaborated and pol- French have restored the Government of the born on her soil has scarcely reached his prime.

nor from present appearances is it likely to be at present, if at all.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect are unqualified advocates of Free Soil and the non-the most of it. We should expect as little from That to effect a resistance: On consenting to the payment of seventy-five millions indemnity money, the Piedmontese Government further insists upon amnesty being unqualified advocates of Free Soil and the non-extension of slavery. It would have been an indelible stain upon the escutcheon of the young could the former be induced to regard the possession of slavery. extension of slavery. It would have been an Northern as Southern adventurers in California, would recommend the Convention to adopt the granted to the Lombards, the Venetians, and to the inhabitants of Parma and Placentia, which men to fill the highest offices. State and Federal terest, or convenience. The men of conscience men to fill the highest offices. State and Federal, terest or convenience. The men of conscience be waived entirely. in her gift, who were untrue to the cause of freedom. We trust that no views of expediency and conciliation may induce her members of Congress to waver in the support of the Wilmot

The men of conscience to down the members of the men of interest.

That they agree to adopt such resolutions as have usually been passed at Democratic Conventions previous to the division in the party.

That the subject of Slavery be dropped, leaving every man to the enjoyment of his individual arrival. Both parties have expressed their determination to make no concession, and it is said that, under freedom. We trust that no views of expediency by the men of interest. Proviso, should that measure become necessary Correspondence of the Evening Post. of prestige.

Charles Albert, Ex-King of Sardinia, died at the North II had not be poorly accommodated in this little town, has the North. It behooves the friends of freedom ought on a large number of Delegates to-day Full two-thirds are here already, and all the hotels are now more than full. Many of those who to draw good out of evil, by extending the area

> No Free Soil Votes .- The candidates of the upon the village. Free Soil party, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, did not receive any votes in this county. There are Free Soil citizens here, but these have not banded themselves together as a party, separate and apart, to carry out one idea. They belong to both parties, and we believe there are few Whigs or Democrats that do not believe in the Whigs or Democrats that do not believe in the croises, much to the chagrin of some of their classics of non-extension. Equally sincere and There are Free Soil citizens here, but these have election of non-extension. Equally sincere and zealous are they, too, in its advocacy. In voting for the candidates of the respective parties, they did not sacrifice their Free Soil principles. 'This they knew well, and acted accordingly. Wright is as good a Free Soil man as the red ens the harmony of their deliberations. doubtable James H. Cravens. James H. Lane is The evening train brings Loomis, J avowedly a Free Soil man, and as honest in his opinions as J. W. Wright, better known as Jack Wright. So with the Whig candidates. Free-Soilers knew this, and acted rightly in not voting for the Free Soil nominations.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO.

We published, not long since, an article from the Albany Evening Journal, looking towards the renomination of General Taylor in 1852. This scheme is certainly cherished by not a few of the their avowing the evils of slavery, and the constimanagers. The Richmond (Va.) Whig, noticing the controversy in Missouri, says that the Whigs extension, or with an avowal of the evils of slawisely take no part in it, except to fan the flame, and it adds:

"Regarding Benton as the man whom Old Zack will have to beat in '52, we rejoice at every blow he receives." * * * *

"The game is in Benton's hands. The Southern Democrats are without power. They will be forced to go for Benton and Free Soil, or go for Old Zack. Their Northern allies will leave them union without they This table furnishes no standard of the comparative intelligence of the countries named, else the United States would rank with Russia and Spain, and Denmark be ten times more intelligent than Britain. These public libraries are useful be a fit instrument with which to work out their

"By this means, the Southern Democracy will be completely swamped. They will not have a foot of ground on which to stand. They will be compelled to abandon their Anti-Free-Soilism, or Democracy, and go for General Taylor, the chamber of the soil of the side of the s pion of the Union, and of the rights of every portion of the Union, or be thrown out of the struggle altogether. In this view of the matter, and w believe it to be the true one, the present Locofoco opposition to General Taylor in the South can only redound to the benefit of the Free Soil party. of the South continue to look to the North for As far as it effects anything, it will be so much strength subtracted from General Taylor—the man alone upon whom the South can rely for safety—and it will be so much bestowed upon The Richmond (Va.) Republican, some time ago, those who will be their as well as our adversaries contained extracts from a circular setting forth in the day of trial. Grant that they cripple and Soilers are the men who will reap the benefit. Do Southern Democrats desire this result? Are they prepared to surrender the South to the tender ercies of that canting, hypocritical, and rapa-"For example: the number of Virginia students attending Medical Lectures beyond the limits of the State in the sessions of 1847-'8, is estimated by the state in the sessions of 1847-'8, is estimated by the state in the sessions of 1847-'8, is estimated by the state in the sessions of 1847-'8, is estimated by the state in the sessions of 1847-'8, is estimated by the state in the sessions of 1847-'8, is estimated by the state in the sessions of 1847-'8, is estimated by the state of t

> the support of Truman Smith and "all that sort of thing," but where would be the non-slaveholding masses, when the battle-cry of the Taylor party was, " Down with Free-Soilism ?"

F rom the Baltimore Sun. FROM HAVANA.

THE ABDUCTION OF REV.—Passengers on board the steamship Falcon, which arrived at New York on Friday, from Havana, the 12th instant, state that considerable excitement existed there in regard to the abduction of Rey from New Orleans.

The Herald says: From what we have learned of the matter, the American consul suspected there was something wrong, and, as soon as the vessel in which he ar rived had reached Havana, that official demanded permission of the Cuban authorities to visit the vessel and have a conference with Rey. After some little delay the request was granted, but the consul was accompanied by a Spanish officer and a file of soldiers to the ship. As soon as all had appeared on the deck, Rey was interrogated as to whether he left New Orleans voluntarily, and of his own free will, or not? He replied, under the influence of fear, that he did leave that city voluntarily. The consul then remarked that he had These persons, we take it for granted, are nothing further to say, withdrew, and went on

shore. "Soon afterwards, Rey was removed from the vessel and placed in prison; but, in the mean time, he managed to send two letters to the American consul, stating that he was forced to admit he left New Orleans voluntarily under threats, and he wished to retract his statement. Instead of leaving New Orleans voluntarily, he was forcibly abducted therefrom, and conveyed to Havana; and he prayed the protection of the American Govern-As soon as our consul received this intelligence, he applied to the authorities for permission to see Rey again. Three days after his pplication was made, he was informed by them that Rey was in prison, and that the consul could

have no interview with him. "Such was the position of matters at the time of the starting of the Falcon. The excitement which grew out of the matter was heightened by the appearance of the United States ship of war Germantown on the Havana waters. As soon as she came to anchor, she was boarded by the Cuban authorities, who made many inquiries, and manifested much anxiety to know the object of her visit. They seemed much pleased when informed that it had no reference to any special subject. eight thousand, in a white population of eight | The Germantown remained only twelve hours, hundred thousand, in round numbers, or one in | and then sailed for the United States. The Falevery thirteen. In New York, the same year, the con brought a large pile of dispatches from the American consul, connected with the subject."
The Falcon brought 23 passengers from Cha-

gres, 44 from New Orleans, and 13 from Havanawhich place she was last from-also, \$169,085.50 in gold dust, from Chagres, and \$120,000 in specie, from New Orleans, and a full cargo. There was a considerable amount of gold on board, not eported by the owners, in order to save freight. In one instance, a passenger had \$20,000 in his

The diseases most prevalent at Havana, in the month of July, were yellow fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and simple intermittent fever. Of yellow fever, 1,305 cases were reported during the month, of which only 71 terminated fatally.

There was a slight earthquake at Porto Rico on Sunday, the 15th ult.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15. Decision of the Great Abduction Case-Departure of Troops for Florida-The Markets, &c.

The great abduction case has been brought to a se, and the decision rendered by the Court, which is, that the Spanish consul shall give bond in the sum of \$5,000 to stand a trial before the United States Circuit Court in December next. He entered a solemn protest against the whole Four others, charged with being concerned in

the abduction of Rey, were also bound over in the sum of \$2,500 each, for trial at the same time and fore the same tribunal. Their names are, McConnell, Lorente, Marrie, and Enge. The steamer James L. Day has been chartered to take four companies of troops to Tampa Bay. Ten other companies are expected here soon on

sales of cotton yesterday were trifling, the holders asking extreme prices. There has been an advance in coffee, with sales of Rio at 71/4 cents for prime.

Mortality in Cincinnati.—Deaths from all causes, for the seven weeks ending the 6th inst., viz: 568, 940, 2,022, 950, 512, 285, 211—total 4,488.

INDIANA.

"Slanders of the North"—So the Ohio State

Journal entitles an article of ours, in which we said, "we have no more faith in Northern people till 3 o'clock, P. M.

The following paragraph is from the Indiana

"Slanders of the North"—So the Ohio State

Journal entitles an article of ours, in which we said, "we have no more faith in Northern people till 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Old Hunker Convention researched at Register, a Democratic paper of the old school. than in Southern, when Slavery is a matter of in-The Austro-Piedmont treaty is not yet settled, We are highly gratified to perceive that the terest or convenience." The Journal professes to of Conference, reported that the Committee had

Rome, August 14, 1849.

pretty much by themselves, and the effect has

church, and the Hunkers in the Presbyterian.

The talk among the Hunkers this evening is

that they will unite if we will be content with

tutional power of Congress to legislate against its

Free Soil Convention.

of the Convention was enlarged.

Hunker Convention.

Chairman pro tem.; Seger, of Lewis county, Secretary; and Canum, of Putnam, assistant. The

the permanent officers of the Convention.

6th, Mr. Goodwin; 7th, Mr. Hollett; 8th,

about one hour. On their return, the committee

The motion was amended so that the del-

recess of ten minutes was then taken, to enable

the delegates to confer and select members. Much

confusion prevailed. The following gentlemen

are named: 1st district, Mr. Cutting; 2d, Mr. Borlaud; 3d, Mr. Peckham; 4th, Mr. Walworth;

5th, Mr. Beardsley; 6th, Mr. Halsey; 7th, Mr. Bowne; 8th, Mr. Smith. A recess was then ta-

The Hunker Convention met at 3 P. M. Mr.

Sickles said that one committee would not, proba-

bly, be ready to report for several hours, and moved that a recess be taken until 5 o'clock. Af-

pro and con, the motion was lost. Most of the

tion is now waiting a notification from the Barn-

burner Conference Committee, before proceeding

The members of the Hunker Convention as-sembled at half-past four o'clock. Mr. Stryker

inquired at what time the Barnburners received

the official notification of the appointment of our Conference Committee? The Secretary replied,

the President of the Free Soil Convention, an-

nouncing that they had appointed a committee to

meet ours, and that the Convention had passed

resolutions that the divisions in the Democratic

party arise out of a real or supposed difference of

views on the subject of slavery. That the power of Congress in the District of Columbia is not

questioned, and that Congress has the power to

egislate in the matter of Territories, and ought

A motion was made that the communication and

A motion to amend, by leaving out the words 'and resolutions," was debated by Messrs. Ward,

Beardsley, Cutting, Sickles, Shaw, Burrows, and

others, when the question was taken upon the amendment, and lost. The original resolution

prospect of a union of the two parties is decidedly

Rome, August 16.

resolutions be referred to the Committee.

The President then read a communication from

While the Governor was speaking.

to prohibit its introduction.

ter some remarks by the President and memb

Rome, August 15.

ROME, August 15.

Rome, August 15.

Mr. Burrows, during his remarks, took a wide range in favor of meeting the subject of slavery Much excitement and frequent interruptions prevailed, when the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

union of the two parties had failed, he would go The Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning. no farther. A proposition for a union of the two parties was presented by the Free Soil Committee, and is now

being considered. The nature of it I have not subject.

called to order at 9 o'clock. After the reading of A recess of one hour was now taken. yesterday's proceedings, they adjourned to wait the proceedings of the Hunker Convention. The

That all questions regarding the organization

opinion.

Two hours afterwards, a reply was received from the Chairman of the Free Soil Convention, saying they would waive the question of the regularity of the organization, and would adhere to the established Democratic principle; and if the Convention can agree upon the subject of slavery, they desire to unite in one organization; and reminded the Committee that the Free Soil Conntion had submitted to the other a proposition arrived by the evening train have been quartered pon the power and duty of Congress in relation Preston King, with his cheerful, honest face, the question of Slavery in Territories. The Committee requested an expression of opinion of the Hunker Convention in relation to the same. arrived this morning, in excellent spirits. Stark-weather and Collins, of the last Congress, are also in attendance. Marcy, Beardsley, Peckham, ex-Chancellor Walworth, Dickinson, with Cros-Mr. Walworth replied: There could be no difference of opinion in regard to the two first resolutions respecting the power of Congress over slavery. In regard to the third resolution, he recommended the Convention to adopt it. He believed the people of the North were opposed to the introduction of slavery into Territories now Hunker brethren, who claim a right to be consulted. They are caucusing again this evening, free, but he could not consent to make that question a party test, or incorporate it into the Demo-cratic party of this State. been to awaken a feeling of jealousy, which threat-

The evening train brings Loomis, John Van Buren, Dr. Beekman, and many others. The The Free Soil Committee replied. Here the negotiation between the Committees terminated. and the Convention took a recess.

northern district of Columbia, in place of the ex-President, who has declined to attend. Dr. Beek-Rome, August 17. The session organized last evening, at half-past. Mr. Shepherd, of the Hunker Committee, noved that a committee of one from each judicial man bears a letter from the ex-President, some four pages in length, in which he gives his reasons for not attending. * * * The two Condistrict be appointed by the Chair, to report the address and resolutions; which was carried. It ventions are to organize at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The Jeffersonian Democrats meet in the Baptist was also moved that the President be added to the ommittee. Carried.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee: 1st district, L. B. Shepherd, of New York; 2d, Charles Ganun, of Putnam; 3d, A. B. Niven, of Sullivan; 4th, John G. Flanders, of Putnam; 5th, William Porter, jun., of Onondaga; 6th, Samuel G. Hathaway, of Chemung; 7th, Thomas M. Howell, of Ontario; 8th, Thomas A. Osborne, of

very, and the propriety of Congress using all constitutional means for preventing its extension.

They will accept either of these doctrines, but they ask to be relieved from the necessity of de-Mr. Burrows offered a resolution, prefaced by a ew remarks, that we are opposed to the introduc-tion of slavery into Territories in the United claring that a Congressional prohibition of slavery is necessary, or else from declaring that the Proviso is constitutional. They assent in private States, now free, and we will use all constitution al means to prevent its extension. Mr. Chatfield to all our doctrines, but, very naturally, are removed to add that, as there could be no diversity of opinion among the Democratic party in regard One thing is already settled; there will be no to this matter, it should not be made a party test. union without they admit both the constitutionality and the necessity of prohibiting slavery in the After a few remarks by Messrs. Bowne. Beardsey, and others, both were withdrawn for the time

Messrs. Cutting, Sickles, and others, were called out, and apologized for not addressing the Con-A call has been issued for the Delegates of the two Conventions to meet in their respective places, to hold an informal conference. Mr. Striker, the A communication was here received from the

Free Soil Convention, as follows innocent, has been the instrument employed to Resolved, We cannot accept the proposition of the Convention now sitting at the Presbyterian church, to unite upon the grounds suggested by Resolved. We respectfully request the opinion

of that Convention as to the power of Congress in prohibiting slavery in the Territories Both of these resolutions were laid on the The Free Soil Convention reassembled at 12 A motion was here made, and carried, that the

o'clock. J. H. Anderson, Chairman, and E. B. Talcott and E. G. Lapham, Secretaries, The Conference Committee be discharged from the farther consideration of the subject roll being called, 118 answered to their names.

D. R. W. Taylor, of Onondaga, was chosen
President by a viva voce vote; also the following
secretaries: E. B. Talcott, J. E. Devlin, E. G. Lap-It was moved, and carried, that this Convention thank the Committee for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties; also, to the resident, and other officers, and to the trustees

f the church. A motion was now made that the After the reading of a letter from Martin Van Buren, in which he staaed he could not attend, convention adjourn sine die, which was lost, by yes 41, nays 47. It was then moved to reconsider, prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Knox, which was carried, and the original motion withwhen the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, drawn. An adjournment then took place until 8 At 3 P. M., the Convention reassembled. Mr.

Grover, of Alleghany, introduced a proposition, half past eight.

Mr. Chatfield offered a resolution which in of office from six to four years: prefaced by a few remarks, to be submitted to the

dy for the 1st district, Brown for the 2d, Beek-The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Dayman for the 3d, King for the 4th, Loomis for the 5th, Barlow for the 6th, Campbell for the 7th, and ton, Smith, Bowne, Ward, and others, and opposed by Messra. Walworth, Lockwood, and

Church for the 8th, with Mr. King as Chairman. Beardsley, when it was finally carried, amidst The Convention then passed resolutions restrict-A motion was made in favor of transmitting to the Free Soil Convention a copy of the resolution, with a request for the adoption of the same, with the view of effecting a union. After being opquestions to be ultimately decided by the Con-

A resolution was passed, instructing the President to communicate the progress of the Convention to the Hunkers. Subsequently, the power posed by Mr. Sickles, it was carried unani-

The Convention then took a recess. An adjournment took place till 8 this evening. The Hunker Convention came to order at one

The Secretary read a communication from the President of the Free Soil Convention, transmit-The Convention met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Cutting, ting a series of resolutions, in substance as fol-

We do approve of the recent resolutions adopteing called, 122 answered. Mr. Goodwin ed by the Hunkers, so far as expressed in opposi tion to the extension of slavery, but we cannot adopt them as a free expression of opinion on that moved that a committee of one from each indicial district be appointed by the Chairman, to report Satisfied that there is such an agreement in fafollowing gentlemen were duly appointed: 1st

vor of the principles of human freedom as de-mands the reunion of the Democracy of New district, Mr. Sickles; 2d, Mr. Monell; 3d, Mr. Mitchell; 4th, Mr. Edwards; 5th, Mr. Creppin; York, it is proposed to unite in one body, making The committee then withdrew, and were absent a single organization throughout the State, and recommending the support of a single State ticket reported Gov. Marcy as President; one Vice for election, and transact such other business as President from each judicial district was also apmay come before them. pointed, and four Secretaries.

Messrs. Walworth and Alvord conducted the On motion of Mr. Cutting, it was resolved that

this Convention decline concurring in these resolutions, and that the President communicate this President to the chair, who delivered a brief address; after which, Mr. Walworth moved that a committee of one from each judicial district be apto the Free-Soilers, and inform them that we will adjourn sine die, unless they will make further pointed by the Chair, to confer with a similar committee from the Free-Soilers, and report the A recess was here taken. On reassembling at three o'clock, there being no special business before the Convention, and a egates from each judicial district appoint each one their own member, instead of the Chair. A rumor being in circulation that the Free-Soilers

The Finale-No Union. ROME, August 17.

cess was taken until the ringing of the bell.

would soon have a communication to make, a re

The Convention came to order, and at half past four received a message from the Free-Soilers stating that they had no further communication Mr. Cutting moved some important resolutions

which were carried; after which, speeches were made by Messrs. Cutting, Bowne, Chatfield, and Peckham, when it was moved, and carried unanimously, that the Convention adjourn sine die. members have left their seats, and the Conven-Six cheers were here given for Marcy, and three for the Democratic party. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling characterized the closing scenes of the Convention.

Close of the Free Soil Convention. Rome, August 17. The Free Soil Convention assembled at 9 A.M., when the journal was read. The Chair announced the receipt of a commu

ication from the Hunker Convention, which in

ubstance opposed the extension of slavery in the Territories, and considered the power of Congress on the subject a controverted question, &c. Mr. Van Buren proposed a resolution, to be sent to the Hunkers, that they agree to so much of the said resolution as expressed an opposition to slavery, but will not accept them as a full ex-Believes there is such an agreement in favor of the principle of human freedom, as de mands a reunion of the Democracy, so as to unite n one body. Recommended the single State ticket at the election in the fall. Mr. Brown said that the Hunkers had come to

the grounds of the party in 1847. They had made great advancement. He urged action at once in the matter. After some remarks by Messrs. King of St. Lawrence, Loomis, and others, the resolution,

amid much applause, was adopted; when a recess At 3 P. M., on reassembling, the Chair announced a receipt from the Hunkers, to the effect that they had declined to adopt the Van Buren

Mr. King, of St. Lawrence, thought not. Several other members expressed their views on the

been able to learn. The Convention, on motion Mr. Talcott moved to notify the Hunker Conof Mr. Sickles, is about adjourning, to await the vention that they had no farther communicareport of the Committee.

The members of the Free Soil Convention were tions to make; which was received with great

At the appointed time, the Convention reas sembled. A Committee of one from each judicial district was appointed, to prepare the Address and Reso-lutions, and shortly afterwards the Convention THE TRIPLE ARISTOCRACY.

Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer (Democratic) thus discourseth on Aristocracy:

"There are three kinds of aristocracy in this country, all favoring the principle of curtailing the equal rights of the People. There is the Bank Aristocracy, in favor of locking up in corporations powers and privileges denied to the mass. In the old United States Bank, when Jackson vetoed it, they had got 'power to regulate exchanges,' currency, commerce, and almost every other attribute of saverging of right belowing to the bute of sovereignty, of right belonging to the People, locked up for a period of fifty years, and under their specious doctrine of vested rights, this power could not be touched by any after leading to the could be supported by the could be supported b gislation. Then we have the 'Cotton Aristocracy,' which contends for high tariffs and protec tive laws favoring their own monopolies and man-ufactures, at the expense of small capital and the labor of the working classes. Thirdly, we have the Slave Aristocracy, which robs a certain class of men of all their rights. But these aristocracies, though differing in name, are not distinct in prin ciple. They all seek self-aggrandizement, and to monopolize the good things of this world at the expense of the toiling masses. Of course, if they can control legislation in the shape of Banks, Tariffs, and Slave Laws, for this purpose, they are bound so to do, and we, the Democracy, are bound to op pose them, not only the Slaveocracy, but the Ban ocracy, Cottonooracy, and also that contemptible Codfish Aristocracy, who are the apes and imita-

BUCHANAN vs. BENTON .- The following resolution was adopted by acclamation, at a late meeting of the Locofocos of Crawford county, held at Conneantville. It was offered by S. G. Krick, former-ly a member of the Legislature from that county. and has a spiciness about it that is decidedly re freshing: "Resolved, That when we contrast the slavery

letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, addressed to the Democracy of Berks county, commonly called the 'Davy Wilmot killer,' with the address of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, hailing as he does from a slave State, it induces us to regret that Pennsylvania has not a BENTON, and Missouri a Ruchanun

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C. PROSPECTUS FOR 1849. THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper; an advocate of Reforms, adapted

social and political relations with the demands of Justice

specially of that Great Movement, whose doctrines are

ummed up in the brief maxims—FREE THOUGHT, FREE

SPERCH, a FREE PRESS; FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR, and

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a igh duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency: That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in

the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States:

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ

of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under

Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceess value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies mpairs its energies, alloys its good, and threatens its sta That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the Peo-

ple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, morrow.

making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further the Hunker Convention was called to order at amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the

power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted

limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the ostage on letters passing between foreign countries and our That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the benefit of the People of the United States, to be donated in limited quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable

That the inalienability of the homestead ought to be established by law in every State: and between all nations, ought to be removed : That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-

provements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not ourely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise. In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion. conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for

ourselves, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. For the Literary Department of the Era we have amply

provided. No reasonable expense shall be spared for contri-butions from some of the best minds in the country. John G. WHITTIER will continue as Corresponding Editor, en-riching our columns with productions of permanent value We have the pleasure of announcing that the author of Mod ern Reforms and Reformers, HENRY B. STANTON, is to be come a regular contributor. We are making arrangements Resources of the Great West, by a gentleman every way tales for Home Reading. The Era will continue to be adorn ed by the poetry of contributors whose names are familiar to

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. SPURZHEIM.

BY ISAAC JULIAN. Upon Columbia's farthest eastern shore,
'Neath fair Mount Auburn's dim funereal shade,
There is a tomb graved simply with the name
Of him who sleeps beneath—but 'tis a name
To shame all empty words of vain applause,
To bow the heart in silent reverence.

It is a spot where man may cast saide
The bonds which narrow and debase the mind;
Forget the boundaries of realms and states,
The names of country, kindred, oaste, or clan,
The tyranny of party and of sect,
The ill asset of article of there. The ill-assured, artificial things
Which hile from him the knowledge of himself;
And, standing in the presence of his God,
Assert a kindred dignity, and feel—
Though tottering on the pedestal of Truth—
He is a column of divinity!

Humanity, thou mixture of extremes Humanity, thou mixture of extremes, of strength and weakness, dignify and shame! Thy proper models are not wholly lost—Thy true exemplars yet remain with man: So moved Aristides in Athens' pide; Such Socrates, and good Eramiuondus; And such, in unapproached pre-eminence, Stood the last Cato of the Roman state: So, to the fame of B con and of Locke, Towering above their lost and pigmy race, Is link'd the glory of Spunzheim's name: Great sou's, unlimited by clime or clan, The common property of all mankind. Great sou's, unlimited by clime or clan.
The common property of all mankind.
Nor is the last the least: earth's annals long
Afford no better model of a Wan;
This is his name, bis enlogy: a MAN;
His mission, to teach others to be men:
Not monsters foul of bestial appetite,
Not animals concentred all in self,
Not visionary dreamers, high or low,
Not merely intellectual prodigies,
Nor any other partial nondescripts;
But to draw out the whole, in order fair,
As the Ideal came to him from God.
Such was the great Philanthropist and Sage,
Meanwhile in manners simple as a child.

Meanwhile in manners simple as a child.

And still the structure he design'd survives—
And will survive, for Truth is its support—
The universal and eternal test
Of Man, and all his powers and wild extremes.
Here relics of past ages, barbsrous, dark,
Shall meet their condemnation; boary forms
Of error stand rebuked; mun learn his rights,
And honor them in man; Vice hide her face,
And Superstition queuch her baleful fires.
Here shall the just proprieties of life,
And all the social feelings of the soul,
Receive their proper sanction, and pursue
Their true direction; empty Fashion shrink
Into its native folly; and Affectation
Doff her frightful mask. Thus Man,
Redeem'd from Ignorance and perverted powers,
Knowing his public and his private rights,
Blest in his social and domestic ties,
Shall in his native dignity stand forth,
In harmony with himself and with his God.
Columbia! giant empire of the West,

In harmony with himself and with his God.

Columbia! giant empire of the West,
That hold'st the sakes of this wondrons sage,
Would'st thon fulfil the hopes that reat upon thee?
Then shrine his counsels deep within thy heart!
Learn there, that the true grandeur of a state
Is based upon the knowledge, moral worth,
And happiness, of Individual Man.
High were his hopes of thee; and here, content,
He closed his pilgrimage of Light and Love,
And laid himself to rest from all his toils.
My Country! would'st thon fice thine own disgrace,
Or lead the high progressive march of Man,
Guard thou his dust, and keep his counsels well! Linn County, Iowa, 1849.

MR. JEFFERSON ON THE SLAVE QUESTION.

The annexed letter from Thomas Jefferson to Hon. Edward Coles, formerly Governor of Illinois, has been brought to light by the agitation in Kentucky, in reference to the Convention about to be held in that State, of the Prospective Emancipation question:

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1849. publication at this time will promote your views, be gratifying to the people of Kentucky, and be of general utility, I am induced to take the liberty to enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to me on the subject of slavery.

I avail myself of this occasion to tender my respectful compliments to Mrs. Clay, and to renew to you assurances of my high respect and regard. EDWARD COLES.

To Hon. Henry Clay, Lexington, Ky. Monticello, August 25, 1814. DEAR SIE: Your favor of July 31st was duly received, and was read with particular pleasure. The sentiments breathed through the whole do honor to both the head and heart of the writer. ly exists—and our sympathy with our fathers, Mine on the subject of the slavery of negroes have and with the struggles for freedom now agitating long since been in possession of the public, and time has only served to give them stronger root. The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and it is a mor-tal reproach to us that they should have pleaded it so long in vain, and should have produced not a single effort—nay, I fear, not much serious willingness—to relieve them and ourselves from our long to the most careful considered either human beings or beasts. The law, so far as regards marriage,

England was on paper only, I soon saw that nothing was to be hoped. Nursed and educated in the daily habit of seeing the degraded condiwere as legitimate subjects of property as their of colonial life had been disturbed by no alarm the oldest, ablest, and most respected members, and he undertook to move for certain moderate extensions of the protection of the laws to these people. I seconded his motion, and, as a younger member, was more spared in the debate; but he was treated with the greatest indecorum.

From an early stage of our Revolution, other itself to efforts for the overthrow of and more distant duties were assigned me, so that necessarily called upon to determine. and, I may say, till I returned to reside at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of knowing the pro-gress of public sentiment here on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flames of liberty had been kindled in every breast, and had become as it were the vital spirit of every American, that the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathized with oppression wherever found, and proved their love of liberty beyond their own the first which has brought this sound to my ear, and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject as indicating an apathy unfavorable to our hopes. Yet the hour of Emancipation is advaning in the march of Time. It will come; and, whether brought on by the generous energy of our own minds or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history

not vet turned over. As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient, on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and ex-patriation at a proper age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of labor, and substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental cannot fail to produce. The idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of either knowledge or experience on the subject. For men, probably of any color, infancy without necessity for thought or forecast, are, by their habits, rendered as incapable as children of taking care of themselves, and are extingress of the United States the power "to dispose" his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject a very trifling affair, to dispose his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject a very trifling affair, to dispose his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject a very trifling affair, to dispose his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject a very trifling affair, to dispose his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject a very trifling affair, to dispose his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject a very trifling affair, to dispose his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject a very trifling affair, to dispose his knowledge, a member of Congress for the adjated who considers the subject as the congress for the adjated who considers the subject as the congress for the adjated who considers the subject as the congress for the adjated who considers the subject as the congress for the adjated who considers the subject as the congress for the congres guished promptly wherever industry is necessary for raising the young. In the mean time, they are pests in society by their idleness, and the depredations to which this leads them. Their amalgamation with the other color produces a degra-

I am sensible of the partialities with which you unnecessary and useless; and until the form of have looked towards me, as the person who should our Government may be changed, the majority in ed to over \$100,000,000. Between the 1st of April, Some undertake this salutary and arduous work; but this, my dear sir, is like bidding old Priam to buckle on the armor of Hector, "trementibus avo humeris et inutile ferrum cingi?" No. I have over-lived the generation with which mutual labors can follow it up, and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man. But, and clothe them well, protect them from ill-usage, require such reasonable labor only as is perform-

hope, then, my dear sir, you will reconcile your-self to your country and its unfortunate condition; that you will not lessen its stock of sound disposition by withdrawing your portion from the mass. That, on the contrary, you will come forward in the public councils, become the missionary of this doctrine truly Christian, insinuate and inculcate within the limits of the Constitution, and so long as they confine themselves, in these prohibitory efforts, doctrine truly Christian, insinuate and inculcate within the limits of the Constitution, and so long as they confine themselves, in these prohibitory efforts, of America, and Cornelius W. Lawrence, of the with the matter; for, otherwise, they might be it softly but steadily through the medium of writing and conversation; associate others in your lars, and, when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition perseveringly until its accomplishment It is an encouraging observation, that no good measure was ever proposed which, if daily pursued, fail d to prevail in the end. We have proof of this in the history of the endeavors in the British Parliament to suppress that very trade which brought this evil And you will be supported by the religious precept, "Be not weary in well-doing?" That your success may be as speedy and complete as it will be honorable and immortal consolation to yourself. I shall as fervently and sincerely pray as I assure you of my great friendship and respect. Edward Coles, Esq.

For the National Era. SUMNER'S ADDRESS ON PEACE.

QUESTIONS NOT ESSENTIAL TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

I begin by carefully putting aside several questions which have often occupied much attention, but which an accurate analysis of our position will show to be independent of the true Their introduction has perplexed the discussion, by transferring to the great cause of International Peace the doubts by which these questions have been encompassed. One of these is the alleged right, appertaining

to each individual, to take the life of an assailant in order to save his own life, compendiously called the right of self-defence, usually recognised by philosophers and publicists as founded in nature, and in the instincts of men. The exercise of this right has been carefully restrained to cases where life itself is placed in actual jeopardy. Nodefence of property, no vindication of what is called personal honor, justifies this extreme resort. Nor does this right imply the right of attack; for instead of attacking one another for injuries past or impending, men need only have recourse to the proper tribunals of justice. There are, however, many most respectable persons, particularly of the denomination of Friends—some of whom I may now have the honor of addressing—who believe that the exercise of this right, even thus limited, is in direct contravention of high Christian precepts. These views find faithful utterance in the writings of Jonathan Dymond, of which at least this may be said, that they strengthen and elevate, even if they do not always satisfy the understanding. "I shall be asked," says Dymond, "suppose a ruffian breaks into your house, and rushes into your room with his arm lifted to murder you, do you not believe that Christianity allows you to kill him? This is the last resort of the cause. My answer to it is explicit-I do not believe it? But while thus candidly and openly avowing this extreme sentiment of non-resistance, he is careful to remind the reader, that the case of the ruffian does not practically illustrate the true character of war, unless it appears that war is undertaken simply for the preservation of life, when no other alternative remains to a people than to kill or to

But, according to this view, the robber on land, who places his pistol at the breast of the traveller, the pirate who threatens life on the high seas, and the riotous disturber of the public peace who places life in jeopardy at home, cannot be opposed by the sacrifice of life. Of course, all who sub-My Dear Siz: Under the impression that its scribe to this renunciation of the privilege of self-ublication at this time will promote your views, Arbitrament of War. But our appeal is addressed to the larger number, who make no such application of the Christian precepts, who recognise the right of self-defence as belonging to each individ-ual, and who believe in the necessity, at times, of sorrowfully exercising this right, whether against

a robber, a pirate, or a mob. Another question closely connected with that of self-defence is the alleged right of revolt or of revolution. Shall a people endure political oppression or the denial of freedom without resistance? The answer to this question will necessarily affect the rights of three millions of fellow-men, held in slavery in our country. If such a right unqualified-Europe, must make us hesitate to question its existence—then these three millions of fellow-men, into whose souls we thrust the iron of the deadliest bondage the world has yet witnessed, would be justified in resisting to death the power that

present condition of moral and political reproba-sideration, but as unessential to the establishment and very dear friend of his mother. He pursued treat them as beasts. If any man classes them of the great cause which I have so much at heart. I his studies in Geneva, and graduated at the Uniwere in the fullness of age when I came into public life, which was while our controversy with asked—whether a robber, a pirate, a mob, may be resisted by the sacrifice of life, I answer, that they may be so resisted - mournfully, necessarily. I am asked if I sympathize with the efforts for tion, both bodily and mental, of these unfortunate | freedom now finding vent in rebellion and revolubeings, not reflecting that that degradation was tion, I cannot hesitate to say, that wherever freevery much the work of themselves and their fa-thers, few minds had yet doubted but that they pathies must be. And I believe I may speak not only for myself, but for our Society, when I add, horses or cattle. The quiet and monotonous course | that, while it is our constant aim to diffuse those sentiments which promote good will in all the reand little reflection on the value of liberty; and, which exhibit the beauty of Peace in this country, the young adventurer proceeded attack is denounced as the enemy of God and so-when alarm was taken at an enterprise on their everywhere, in the internal concerns, as well as in to Maine, and resided at Machias and Passama-ciety. Not only professed Christians, but all who it was not easy to carry them the whole the international relations of States, and while we length of the principles which they invoked for themselves. In the first or second session of the Brotherhood of Mankind, in the clear light of Legislature after I became a member, I drew to which all violence among men becomes dismal and this subject the attention of Colonel Bland, one of abhorred, as among brothers; it is, nevertheless, no part of our purpose to question the right to take life in honest self-defence, or when the public necessity shall distinctly require it, nor to question the justifiableness of resistance to urgent outrage and oppression. On these several points, was denounced as an enemy to his country, and there are individual diversities of opinion among the friends of Peace, which our Society, confining

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The following article, from the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, is on a subject not out of date, although the article itself is some months old:

There seems to be an unusual degree of exciteinterference with Southern rights and Southern institutions, on the part of the people of the free proved their love of liberty beyond their own share of it. But my intercourse with them since my return has not been sufficient to ascertain that they had made towards this point the progress I had hoped. Your solitary but welcome voice is sion, and prejudice, are allowed to have uncontrolled sway. Dangers appear threatening and immediate, which to the more calm and considerate seem distant, and of no serious moment. would be wise and proper to be well assured of the danger to our real, valuable, and well-estab-

> It is undeniably true, that a very large majori-"political evil;" and, believing so, is it surprising that they should desire to go all the lengths warranted by the Constitution in preventing the extension of it?

There is also a class (limited in numbers and respectability) who look upon it as a "moral evil," and who are willing to go beyond the Constitution to suppress it. With this class, confined to a small number indeed, (not exceeding in the whole United States one hundred thousand voters,) we

But with the other class, embracing probably a large majority of all the voters of the United States, it becomes us to reason calmly and considbut of this color we know, brought up from their erately. Violence and intemperate zeal rarely

succeed in any cause.

The Constitution certainly gives to the Con-

of and make all useful regulations for the govern-ment of the Territories." And who is to decide body alone-is authorized to decide what reguladation to which no lover of his country, no lover tions are "needful." One portion of the Union of excellence in the human character, can inno- may deem certain "regulations" useful and needful, while another portion may condemn them as Congress must be deemed the competent and the only competent tribunal to decide the question.

Due allowance should be made for the opinions (or prejudices, if you will) of our Northern breth-ren, as to the tendency of slavery to retard the advancement of political power or personal pros-This enterprise is for the young—for those who can follow it up, and bear it through to its containing the service of this view of it, it would be inexpedient and unterprise in the diplomatic service. He was Minister to this view of it, it would be inexpedient and unterprise in the diplomatic service. He was Minister to this view of it, it would be inexpedient and unterprise in the diplomatic service. He was Minister to this view of it, it would be inexpedient and unterprise in the diplomatic service. He was Minister to this view of it, it would be inexpedient and unterprise in the diplomatic service. He was Minister to this view of it, it would be inexpedient and unterprise in the diplomatic service. wise to provoke them, by ill-judged violence and | France from 1816 to 1823, within which period | not to be regarded by the wise and far-seeing opposition, to claim powers which the Constitu- | he was deputed, in 1817, to the Netherlands, and | men of society, as they consider themselves? Moin the mean time, are you right in abandoning this property, and your country with it? I think not. My opinion has ever been, that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed on the done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed on the done for them, we should endeavor, with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed on the done for them, we should endeavor, with those of their constantly kept his eye upon public affairs, though to which country he was appointed. To the treatments, and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments are treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments are treatments and in 1818 to England, to which country he was appointed. The treatments are treatments and treatments are treatments and treatments and treatments are treatments and treatments are treatments. The treatments are treatments are treatments and treatments are treat tained, would not benefit us,) when by doing so we provoke aggression on our real and valuable rights, and thereby put them in temporary jeoppugnances to abdicate them and our duties to ardy? The prohibition of slavery in the Territhem. The laws do not permit us to turn them The laws do not permit us to turn them | tories now free would operate no real or direct loose, if that were for their good, and to commute | injury to us, because, without the prohibition, we them for other property is to commit them to | could not take our slaves there.

s not surprising that they should desire to proas they do not infringe on our established rights— rights conceded and established by the Constitution-why should we be excited to intemperate remarks in our opposition to them? If our real place at the time it did. rights were assailed, if valuable concessions were During his retirement of opposition to such invasions, and in defence of There can be no invasion, no infringement of our just rights, without the destruction of the Constitution, or the remodelling of it; and when that period arrives, it will be time to talk of a "separate Southern Republic."

In regard to the prohibition of the "slave trade" in the District of Columbia, Congress certainly has the same power over it that the Legislature of Mississippi has over the subject within her limits. The corporation of Natchez prohibited, by an ordinance, the slave dealers from making Natchez "a depot for the sale of slaves." It was considered a nuisance that ought to be abated, and was abated. Has not Congress the same power over the District of Columbia? And when the cipate their slaves, Congress has the same power to pass it that the Legislature of Mississippi would have (nay, has) to pass a similar act, upon the petition of a majority of the people. Why, then, should we be excited to angry feelings, when the attempt is now made to break up the mart for slaves in the city of Washington? What was denounced by the good people of Natchez, (composed, as our population is, principally of slave-holders,) surely cannot be looked upon in a less favorable light by the majority in Congress, coming as it does from the non-slaveholding States

let us do it calmly and dispassionately. Let us make due allowance for their prejudices, and not but who honestly entertain the belief that it is a political evil. We ought to bear in mind that a similar belief prevailed after the adoption of the Constitution, when the provisions, the design, and the spirit of that instrument, were at least as well known and understood as they now are. The prohibition was then enacted, (and carried, too, by the votes of the slave States,) without exciting the alarm that now prevails. A reference to the Journals of Congress of that period will show that the Ordinance in relation to the Northwestern Territory would not have been passed, but for the vote of the slave States; and that many of those who voted for it had been members of the Convention that framed the Constitution. should not now be so excited by the efforts of the present day to enact similar measures. It is noprious that all that has ever been gained by the South was from a spirit of compromise; and by the same spirit we may yet secure all that is desirable for us to possess or to contend for. We are too fond of proclaiming "crises"—and it may be, when the real crisis arrives, we may be found with impaired if not exhausted strength. The lawyer who labors to make the weak points of his case strong, and neglects to enforce the strong ones, is not apt to succeed before a jury. And are we not likely to jeopard our real and substantial eights, by opposing rights claimed by others, the concession of which would not injure us? It has been said, that even by conceding what is of doubtful expediency, we lay the foundation for trespasses on rights of vital importance. This is not necessarily the result. The language of Gen. Jackson was, "Claim nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing absolutely wrong."

From the New York Evening Post. ALBERT GALLATIN.

Long Island, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, adding another to the catalogue of illustrious de-ceased whose loss this country has been called up-

to the United States in the 19th year of his age. He arrived at Boston on the 14th July, 1780. A letter followed him to this country from La Rochefoucauld to Dr. Franklin, requesting him to take a little interest in Gallatin and in his companion who embarked with him. Soon after his arrival quoddy, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel John Allan, commander of the Fort of Machias; and also made some advances to support

however, he soon left for the South. In the win-ter of 1783-24 he was engaged at Richmond in prosecuting the claim of a foreign house for ad-Western Virginia, on which, with the moderate mined to take up his permanent residence. Disturbances among the Indians, and other circumstances, compelled him to abandon the project, and, in 1786, he purchased a place and settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was elected in the This is a very important matter; and yet it is ment throughout the South, and especially in the city of Washington, on the subject of a supposed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in which Confall of 1789 a member of the Convention to amend

> suffrage, without distinction of color.
> In 1790, he was elected member of the House of gress, about two years after. He was chosen Unitson, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary

"whiskey insurrection," which originated in Alleghany county, about fifty miles from his residence, out of the foreible resistance to the serving of writs against distillers who had not paid the excise. Forty such writs had been issued, of which

ed, by the concurring vote of all parties, member ties. He took his seat in Congress in December,

1801, and the 1st of January, 1812, the reimbursement on account of the public debt was \$52,400,000. In 1813, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to Ghent, and, during his absence, negotiated at London the commercial convention be-

doubted whether that event, so important to the

credit and character of this city, would have taken During his retirement, Mr. Gallatin has conabout to be wrested from us, a crisis would then arrive when every true Southerner would be found striving who should be in the front ranks besides those we have referred to. Of the general merits of Mr. Gallatin as a statesman, a scholar, our interests and our property. Until this crisis and a citizen, we have no time or space to-day to arrives, why spend our strength in useless oppositely. serves to be an example.

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

From the Paris (Ky.) Citizen. RICH MEN AND POOR.

An article appeared in the last Western Citizen, which had for its object to prove that the citizens

of slave States are richer than citizens of free

States, and, therefore, that slavery was not such

a great evil after all. If the writer of that article should succeed in proving that citizens of slave States are more wealthy, especially if the value of their slaves are to be taken into consideration, than citizens of free States, he will not have provover the District of Columbia? And when the people of the District petition for an act to eman-cipate their slaves, Congress has the same power an evil. But, on the contrary, his argument will prove that slavery is an evil, which causes the difference between the wealth of the citizens of slave States, and those of free States. How does it happen that this difference exists? swer is plain. Wealth enables men in the first place to be slaveholders; and wealth enables them to own large tracts of the best lands; and the profits of these lands, with the labor of their slaves, enables them to extend their landed possessions, by the purchase of all the small farms of their poorer neighbors, who in this way are in-duced with their families to abandon the State of "Let us reason together" on this subject, and their nativity, where their want of wealth operates to lessen them in the esteem of their more wealthy neighbors; and they are thus, in self-defence, in be too far carried away by our own. Let us at least show some respect for the feelings of those who do not condemn the institution as immoral, but who beneather that institution as immoral, and they are thus, in self-defence, in a manner, forced to seek a home in a free State, where greater equality exists among its citizens. This process of welding many small farms into where greater equality exists among its citizens. This process of welding many small farms into one, increases the wealth of the slaveholder, it is true; but does it add to the safety and happiness of the State at large? It drives from our borders the poorer class of our farmers, our mechanics, and laborers, who are, in every country, its very bone and sinew, in time of peace; and in time of trouble and danger, its only bulwark of defence, as I think a few words will show! Suppose that by the process that is now going on, and has been going on for the last twenty-five years or more, our non-slaveholders should be driven from the county of Bourbon, and some eight or ten of the djacent counties, so that the white population should consist of the slaveholders alone, we should then have certainly a wealthy set of citizens, in But what would be the condition of the few white people that would be left to enjoy all these rich lands, amidst, perhaps, five times their number of slaves? I ask, again, what would be the condition of the whites? Let every reflect-

From the Louisville Examiner. SACREDNESS OF THE MARRIAGE TIE.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

ing man answer this question for himself!

One very striking view of the subject of slavery we have often presented; and we wonder it does not produce its effect upon the mind of every conscientious Kentuckian. The Christian relizion ascribes a sacred character to the marriage relation; but our system of slavery does not recognise this relation among slaves! The master has the power of sundering the dearest ties—the most sacred obligations. He may say to the slave: God has joined you to another in marriage; but the law gives me authority superior to that of God. God has commanded that no man shall break the marriage bond; but the law tells me I may break it whenever I please. I do what the This venerable statesman died yesterday, at the country residence of his son-in-law, at Astoria, n heaven, but our law does not recognise it, and I will not." This is what the master says in efceased whose loss this country has been called up-on to deplore during the current year. This blow has not fallen unexpectedly upon the friends of the deceased, as his advanced age and gradually more than the law considers it; but a thousand increasing infirmities during the past few years circumstances may put an end to his control over had given solemn warning to him and to them that | the matter. The law, which has been watching they were soon to separate.

Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, in Switsnaps the bond. It seems to delight in the oppor-

rian, and among his classmates was Dumont, the friend of Mirabeau and the interpreter of Bentham. Contrary to the wishes, but without the its language; but says distinctly and decidedly tham. Contrary to the wishes, but without the opposition, of his friends, Mr. Gallatin emigrated that it disregards the commands of the Ruler of A believe in Christianity dure to take his stand by he-such a law in its warfare against Heaven?

When any one attacks the sacredness of the marriage obligation among the whites, a shudder s felt throughout the land. The author of the profess any regard for the well-being of their fellow men, rise up against him. Wherever a spark of moral feeling exists, it is kindled into indignathe garrison.

In the spring of 1782, through the interest of Dr. Cooper, he was chosen instructor of the French language in Harvard University, which place, thing is done with regard to the slaves; and ministers of the Gospel, who profess to consider them prosecuting the claim of a foreign house for advances made to the State of Virginia, which brought him into contact with the public men of that State, and procured for him the acquaintance and personal friendship of Patrick Henry. In 1784-75, he acquired some large tracts of land in Fourrierism in France, the pulpits of our country would thunder with denunciations of the alleged patrimony which he had then received, he deter- heresies of Fourrier with regard to marriage. But

completely ignored by the reverend supporters of our slave system. We have no controversy with vention he united himself with the Democratic party. He there opposed the system of intermediate electors for President, and favored universal in conducting such useless discussions. Those who are defending our system should certainly strive to make it "slavery in the abstract." But

Representatives of the State, to which post he continued to be reflected till he took a seat in Continued till he took a seat in C port the whole! Suppose that an attempt were ed States Senator in 1793, but was declared not made to establish among us the Spartan custom entitled to a seat, because not a cirizen under the of reducing the slaves to the state of beasts by in-Constitution. He was in the Senate, therefore, but two months, during which period the delib-ters might be deterred from drunkenness, would lished rights, before we embark with fiery and intemperate zeal in opposing the rights claimed by others.

erations of that body were for the first time open to the public. Mr. Gallatin returned to Fayette county in 1794, after an absence of eighteen system of fornication and adultery. It is strange months, during which period, or immediately af- | how the moral feelings of a community may be ty of the people of the free States think slavery a | ter, he married a daughter of Commodore Nichol- | blunted. The poet is right when he tells us that vice may be seen so oft that " we first endure, then pity, then embrace." Men who shrink from vice Shortly after his return, broke forth the famous when it presents itself in any other form, look

thirty-four were against distillers in Fayette who has a particle of moral feeling pass it by county, and had been served without opposition. The moral view of the subject is far above all pe have nothing to do. To contend with such, or be willing to discuss the subject with them, would be both unwise and undignified.

The distillers then met and determined to resist. In the rebellion which followed, Mr. Gallatin was active in resisting the adoption of warlike and not be heard here. Emancipationists are sometreasonable resolutions, and gradually procuring for the United States Commissioners a favorable reception.

times sneered at when they take any but an economical view of slavery. But who will deny that this feature of the system is morally wrong? If it On the 14th of October, 1795, he was again electly is right, let it be proved to be so. We call upon levery upholder of slavery, and upon every one cent district of Washington and Alleghany counties. He took his seat in Congress in December, about it. Speak two or three words, at least, to 1795, and was elected by the same district three show why it is not worth regarding. Do not close successive terms, and would have been the fourth, but for the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the does it say? Take pity upon your fellow-citi-Presidency, by whom he was appointed Secretary | zens, and dispel their error, if they are in error. of the Treasury, in 1801.

Mr. Gallatin addressed himself at once to the feature in the case. Speak, if it is only to re-

Some men, with a very high opinion of their own wisdom, sneer at everything like a moral view of this point. If any one brings forward anything of the kind, they look down upon him with a self-sufficient smile of contempt, and tell him that this is taking a moral view of the sub-ject, and intimate that they are far above such low views. Do such men intend to say that they have no moral sense? Or that morality is a thing not taking any public responsibilities.

In 1840, he published his essay on the Northeastern Boundary question, and more recently a historical dissertation upon the map of Mr. Jay, which was read before the New York Historical Society. He has also, since his retirement, published two elaborate and ingenious pamphlets on to reach it? If the latter were their sentiment, those whose usage of them we cannot control. I If the people of the free States believe their po- the currency. To Mr. Gallatin, as much as to we might admire their humility; but their self-

litical advancement, their increase in population, wealth, comfort, and prosperity, are mainly attributable to their freedom from slavery, surely it 1838. Soon after his settlement among us, he had accepted the Presidency of the National Bank of this city, and but for his exertions, ably second- and cents. They think it well to let the weak-

of America, and Cornelius W. Lawrence, of the Bank of the State of New York, it may well be led to dig up the dollar and cent foundation. Morality is a kind of fog raised by cunning men to hide the true foundations of society. Every blessing of Heaven comes down, as Jupiter did to Danse, in a shower of gold. Common mortals may have something thrown over their eyes, by which the shower may be made to assume some other form; Plutus is the only god, but ordinary men

may be made to believe in Pluto.
We repeat our earnest desire, that men who believe in slavery, and men who consider the subject of slavery a very unimportant matter, will say something about this feature of our system. Some individuals may do as well as they can under the system, and thus be free from blame; but in our State we are discussing the system, and every voter will be called to vote upon the system. Let us have some light.

TRUE AS PREACHING .- The usurpation which the Stave Power has at this moment in hand, is the extension of slavery into the Territories of California and New Mexico. If credible accounts which reach us are true, slaves are already held. and bought, and sold, by lawless men, in the former of these provinces. Under existing circumstances, nothing can be relied upon to exclude it, but positive and stringent legislation by Congress. Such legislation at the approaching session is of infinite importance, not only to the welfare of those regions, but to the character of the nation at large, and to its future security and repose. Such legislation at the approaching session of Congress, every possible influence will be exerted by the partisans of the Slave Power to obstruct and prevent. Sophistry, intimidation, corruption—ne artifice that can aid a bad cause will be spared. J. G. Palfrey.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or falling sickness,) spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy.

MANY A CHILD,

the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and has been given over by physicians to die, has been restored by the use of but one bottle of Or. Hart's Vegetable Extract. From the Cincinnati Comm REMARKABLE CURE.

REMARKABLE CURE.

The following certificate was given to Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits or falling sickness. We are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from the fact that it is the only known medicine that will our epilepsy, at the same time believing it to be one of the greatest discoveries in medical science. Physicians and men of science of all ages have been trying to discover a remedy for this disease, but all has been in vain nutil the present discovery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those afflicted with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

CINCINNATI. August 26, 1848 CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: It is almost impossible for imagings to excress with what heartfelt satisfaction I address these few ines to you, for the purpose of informing you of the benefit alresults that have been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's

of all results that naye been enected by the use of Dr. Harv's Vegetable Extract.

My son, aged twelve years, has been severely afflicted with epileptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be cured.

In one of his paroxysms, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it. He informed me that my son's nervous system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money away.

away.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with certificates from persons who had been afflicted for ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and even forty years, and restored to health by the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a three dollar package. It did little or no good I thrught I would try another, from the use of which I perceived some little henefit.

I then came to the conclusion to purchase a ten dollar box. I found that it was of so much service to him I was induced to purchase the second. And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

perfect health.

Should any person feel desirous of seeing him, and ascertaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify them by their calling on me at my realdence, southwest corner of Fourth and Park streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ISAAC N. PERKINS.

Messrs. Thomas & Milles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epi epic fits.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY. The following letter was sent to Dr. Hart, from a father whose daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen epileptic fits per day. The original letter can be seen by calling on Thomas & Miles, Cheinnati, Ohio.

BRACKEN COUNTY, KY., November 2, 1848. DRAIL SIR: My daughter was seven years of age on the 26th of last October. In August last she was suddenly at tacked with spasms and convulsions, and from the first part of August until she commenced taking the Vegetable Extract, four weeks, she never missed having from two to

SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS per day. I employed three eminent physicians without her deriving any benefit whatever. Hearing of the cures per-formed by the use of the Vegetable Extract, I called upon Messrs. Seaton & Sharp, your agents for Maysville, and ONE PACKAGE.

described to them the situation of my child, who for seven weeks of time had lost her power of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable joy, that OURED MY CHILD.

She has not had afit since the second day she commenced taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who were witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your medicine, are willing to testify to the above.

I remain yours, respectfully,

ARCHIBALD BETTIS.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York. Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Seuton & Sharp MAYSVILLE, November 22, 1848.

MAYSVILLE, November 22, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettis to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his shild was as described by him.
Yours, respectfully,
SEATON & SHARP.
Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio. A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this val-uable medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the following testimony of Dr. J. Dart, one among the many eminent Phy-sicians of Cincinnati:

CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848. CINCINNATI, November 24, 1838.

Gentlemen: In justice to Dr. Hart, I feel it my duty to send you the following, with pera ission to make use of it as you may deem advisable.

My child was severely afflicted with epileptic fits for nearly eight months. At times, he would have from twelve to fifteen fits in twenty-four hours.

Almost every kind of medicines generally used by physicians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without early handfold results.

the, nor this most distributed with the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's in May last, I came to the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's egetable Extract. I called at your store, and purchased the package. I have the pleasure to inform you that the ONE PACKAGE CURED HIM,

after all other medicines had failed.

My principal object in sending this communication is that those who are themselves or who have children thus afflicted may be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it wil cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in according to directions.

cure many cases of epilepsy, it cases and persevered in according to directions.

Should any person feel desirous of ascertaining further particulars in reference to my child's case, I should be pleased to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my residence. I remain yours, truly,

J. DART, M. D.,

Third street, between Stone and Wood, N. S.

To Messrs. Thomas & Miles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, agents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epilepsy,

The Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

Price: One package - - - - \$3.00
Four packages - - - 10.00
Eight packages - - - 20.00 property It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and West THOMAS & MILES.

No. 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for th United States, to whom all communications must be ad dressed. post paid. dressed, post paid.

A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Abel Tompkins, 38 Cornhill, Boston.

Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
L. Wilcox, jun., Diamond and Market streets, Pittsburg.
Gad Chapin, Eighth and Market streets, Poulsville.
E. & H. Grylord, Cleveland. Pay & Killbourne, Columbus.
Henry Blaksly & Co., St. Lonis.
S. Wright & Co., New Orleans.
David Bugbee, Bangor. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.
David Crashead, Indianapolis. E. L. Hollidge, Buffalo.
Charles Stott, Washington, D. C.
H. D. Wadt & Co., Rochester.

And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Mer-

And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Mer-hants throughout the United States, Canada, and the West ndies. Nov. 16—eowly

ARL WANTED .- Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

LARD OIL. as. Apply to THOMAS EMEBY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolina: cocasioned by his late Address to the Conventior of his Diocese. By WILLIAM JAY. Third edition. The numerous readers of this most excellent and interest ing letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Stayery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, agammental by the Committee of the American Stayery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by WILLIAM HARNED, April 13. 81 John Street, New York. MEDICAL CARD.

HARVEY LINDSLY, M. D., C street, next to the corner of Four-and-a-half street, Washington. May 24.

* BUSINESS NOTICES.

If As this paper is not sent to any new subcriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception

of it will be a sufficient receipt. Agents or others having funds to forward Nos. 33 and 35 Lower Market street, Cincinnati, O are desired, if the amount be considerable, to pur-chase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York,

to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposite.

If Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

If Mr. V.B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly anthorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

If Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have hereofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

Agents and others, in sending names, are

County, and the State.

To Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

To Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, and in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

To Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office.

To We invite the attention of those who are

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 6.—tf this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount :

sickness) spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above discases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy.

TEETHING, WORMS, or costiveness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, the Vegetable Extract is the only medicine which can be relied on with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small children should remember this.

OAK HALL, BOSTON, Is universally acknowledged by all to be

The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Popular Clothing Establishment in the United States.

THIS spacious and fashionable Emporium, which is known WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Columbus, Obio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to.

Jan. 28 throughout the civilized world as the cheapest and best place to purchase Clothing, sprung from a small beginning in 1842. Its present proprietor,

GEORGE W. SIMMONS, Was its originator and projector. He believed that the enormous prices which were then charged for Clothing might

NOTICE.

In consequence of the success attendant upon the treatment of diseases at the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, (near Philadelphia,) it will be necessary for patients to make application beforehand, in order to secure separate rooms. Address Samuel Webb, Secretary, No 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Any individual purchasing \$3,000 of the capital stock, will be entitled to board and treatment in lieu of dividend until cured, afterwards to receive twelve per cent. per annum dividend on the amount thus invested.

July 5. be essentially reduced, and that the public would sustain him in making such reduction. His calculations have been more than realized. He commenced his business by making but a small profit upon the cost of the manufacture, and, by adhering strictly to the Low Price System,

Has caused crowds of customers to flock to his Clothing House. So great was the business of the establishment, that

he was obliged to Rebuild in 1847. Notwithstanding the large addition which was then erected,

the room proved insufficient to accommodate the immens throngs which daily visited this Clothing Mart, and in 1849 Magnificent Rotunda

PATENT Salamander Scapsfone fined fron Chests, that will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary ways at very low prices. State-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and Stores.

76 South Third street, Philadelphia. Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38, Ann Street, Extending from the street - feet, and covering an area of

Establishment in the country. The sales amount annually Half a Million Dollars. There are engaged in the establishment-25 fashionable cutters and trimmers

2 book-keepers; 1 cashier and assistant; 1 paymaster: 5 runners; 2 expresses 30 salesmen; 3000 operatives.

furnishing Clothing at the Lowest Rates.

Which the proprietor was enabled to do by purchasing and manufacturing immense quantities of the Most Fashionable Style of Goods, And in this manner he gained the confidence of the community. As a specimen of the low rates at which Clothing is furnished, we annex the following list of

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sursuparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is nigurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly of in vapor, or as an exhalation, under hist, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The PRICES. Thin pants, a superior collection of every grade, quality, and quantity, from -vests, a large assortment
Thin coats of every style
Thin jackets, 1,000 to 1,500 always on handRiding and shooting pants, made from linen
drilling, &c.
Wixed cassimers pants. xed cassimere pants -ab and blue pants - -eskin pants, fancy shades -(All grades, cut, quantity and quality of the above pants.) Fine shirts, linen bosoms, &c. Wixed business coats Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsanarilla (Every shade of color, such as dahlia, green,

ich scarfs, cravats, and stocks legant suspenders and socks

ing caps, umbrellas, &cc. &cc.

a good bargain, by calling at

gle garment to

August 16.

&c., at customers' OWN PRICES.

Walking sticks, valises, carpet bags, smok-

All orders from any part of the world executed at the

hortest notice and in the best style, from furnishing a sin-

Clothing a Regiment.

Gentlemen, when you come to Boston, be sure and sec

SIMMONS' OAK HALL,

Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38, Ann Street,

BOSTON.

Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

May 3.—ly Border street, East Boston, Mass.

Kentucky.
Communications for further particulars cheerfully respond-

ed to, by addressing either of the subscribers, post paid, Os-wego, New York, STAATS & STEWART,

For the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri.
STEWART & ALLEN,
For the States of Wisconsin and Illinois.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

oreign Anti-Stavery Sound together.
Ach part, or 50 cents bound together.
WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
61 John street.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,

For the State of New York.
STEWART & TEMPLE,

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the royal purple, drake-neck, black, blue, funting coats, some new styles of diamond Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsiu, and Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles, Costiveness, all Culaneous Exuptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood. Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints. It works wonders in cases of theor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of the

all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility, and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disea-ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsious, &c.

Is not this, then,

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of one Grund Fact, that the one is Incapable of De

Never Spoils, GREATIMPROVEMENT IN PLANING, TONGUE-ING AND GROOVING LUMBER. while the other does; it soors, ferments, and blows the bot-tles containing it into fragments; the sour, soid liquid ex-ploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dys-pepsis but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours

Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a stationary cutter, planing, tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same. This machine will plane six thousand feet of boards to any uniform thickness, in one hour, producing a better finished surface than it is possible to plane by any other means now known, not excepting the hand plane, and is peculiarly adapted to plane and joint elapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine heretofore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subscriber, (post-paid,) Boston, Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patentee.

JOSEPH P. WOODBURY,

May 2—ly Rorder street, East Roston, Mass.

The above Planing Machine has been thoroughly tested, by planing over 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and has planed 3,000 feet in seventeen minutes, and is adapted to stick any description of mouldings with great rapidity.

The subscribers, having purchased the territory annexed to their names, are now ready to offer for sale the machine, and the right to use the same, in the territory purchased by

BY LYSANDER SPOONER. Parts 1st and 2d. Published by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston; and for sale, at the publisher's prices, at the Bepository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York. Price, 25 cents Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

OFFor sale in Washington City by— J. F. Callan Z. D. & W. H. Gilman S. Butt M. Delany April 12—13t Kidgely & Co.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Genuine Original Sursuparilla, is an Imitation of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have soid, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Fermenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR.

JACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

Transcendent Power to Heal!

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.
Aug. 26.
S. A. PEUGH, Washington D. C.